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ABSTRACT

Developed as part of an ethnic heritage studies program, this bibliography lists materials pertaining to ethnic groups and cultural pluralism. The materials were developed between 1955 and 1975. The objective is to counteract misconceptions and encourage respect for different ethnic groups through the identification of culturally pluralistic curricular materials. The document is divided into eight sections; Afro-American, Hungarian, Italian, Mexican, Polish, and Native American, as well as multicultural materials and a section for other ethnic groups. Each section alphabetically lists and annotates materials in three subdivisions: bibliography, biography, history, and social interpretation; art, drama, fiction, literature, and music; and audiovisual materials such as films, filmstrips, records, games, and pictures. Some periodicals are included. Each section is color-coded to provide easy reference, and some of the materials intended for children are starred. No grade level is given in most cases. (CK)

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ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM

Indiana University at South Bend

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MULTI-ETHNIC MATERIALS

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June, 1975

SP 011 906

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The conception of the Indiana University at South Bend (IUSB) Ethnic Heritage Studies Program began in Spring, 1973, following a national survey conducted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Since the initial information pertained to Social Science projects, persons in the IUSB History Department were contacted for collaboration in writing the proposed Ethnic Heritage Studies Program. To these persons we are most grateful.

No project of this magnitude can be successfully completed without the unselfish support of many individuals. The most important group, of course, is the researchers, who spent long hours searching, compiling and writing the final draft of the annotated bibliography. A most grateful appreciation goes to the following individuals for their unbending assistance: Ms. Betty Fotia for a search of the literature; Mrs. Billie Janovic, typist; Mrs. Shirley Klein, typist, and Ms. Leslie Turbow, who worked admirably in organizing and delineating specific types of materials for inclusions in the project. An appreciation goes to members of Ethnic Heritage Advisory Council who provided valuable insight in the initial phase of the project. A special mention goes to Drs. Floyd Urbach and Charles DuVall for their timely comments and suggestions.

Finally, we wish to acknowledge Ms. Donna Gollnick, Curriculum Director, for the Ethnic Heritage Studies Program. This annotated bibliography required the articulation of a number of persons and organizations, scheduling meetings, conferences, and editorial

assistance. Without the pioneering and tireless efforts of Ms. Gollnick, the project could not have been completed.

Richmond Calvin, Ed.D.
Principal Investigator

FOREWARD

This publication has been compiled by Indiana University at South Bend Ethnic Heritage Program as a service to the community, University, and persons who have a desire and need to secure information pertaining to Cultural Pluralism as it relates to Afro-, Hungarian-, Italian-, Mexican-, and Polish-Americans.

This list of materials gives you a systematic approach in securing culturally pluralistic curricular materials for use in schools, institutions of higher education, social, civic, and cultural organizations. The materials selected are organized carefully and logically; however, continuous review should be made of the materials as to delete outdated items.

The intent of this annotated list is to foster and facilitate an appreciation and understanding of all the ethnic and cultural groups in our educational system. However, the bulk of the time was spent on specific materials related to Afro-, Hungarian-, Italian-, Mexican-, and Polish-Americans. The ultimate goal is to counteract stereotypes and faulty misconceptions and encourage mutual respect through the identification and utilization of culturally pluralistic curricular materials.

In addition to the indepth search of the literature, several steps were taken in the preparation of the bibliography. Teachers, administrators, community, university faculties at IUSB and Notre Dame, community, civic and fraternal organizations were contacted and asked to provide data about each ethnic group.

Visits were made to numerous school systems, cities and organizations in the Indiana and Chicago area. These visits made it possible to obtain both published and unpublished materials. The strategy throughout the project was to seek information from both private and public sources on the local, state, regional and national levels.

This project was undertaken because of a number of shortcomings in our school systems and in the American society. The ineffectiveness of many educators and societal leaders in promoting sociological and educationally sound principles of pluralistic America is a dire need. This compilation of data has a broad base and should bridge the hiatus between cultural pluralism and the melting pot modality.

Richmond Calvin, Ed.D.
Principal Investigator

INTRODUCTION

The development of Culturally Pluralistic instructional materials which adequately represent "bias free" characteristics of all ethnic and cultural groups is a recent addition to our educational system. Curriculum content throughout America seems to generally ignore that cultural pluralism is existing in America.

In response to a number of stated desires by teachers, school administrators, and social groups, an annotated bibliography to be used as a source for securing ethnic-type information has been developed.

We believe that culturally pluralistic classroom content can facilitate and expand students' and teachers' perceptions and conceptions of various cultures, as well as the understanding and appreciation of their own culture. Securing the Ethnic Heritage Studies Grant has made it possible to locate, identify, and adapt curriculum materials for dissemination to a number of organizations on the local, state, and nationwide levels. Dissemination has also occured through the many classroom visitations in surrounding school districts in Indiana.

This annotated bibliography has seven major parts, each one designed to provide adequate resources where data relative to ethnicity and cultural pluralism can be obtained. Each part is subdivided according to specific areas. A vigorous attempt was made to secure the most sociologically and educationally sound materials. These efforts caused a number of items to be eliminated because of

perceived biases. It should be noted that the bibliography is devoted to numerous areas in the treatment of ethnic and cultural groups.

In the first five parts, annotated entries are given. Each part is labelled and color-coded according to an ethnic group. Afro- (yellow section), Hungarian- (blue section), Italian- (goldenrod section), Mexican- (pink section), and Polish-Americans (green section. The intent of these materials is to provide information to help teachers in facilitating cultural pluralism. These sections contain a list of materials, where interested persons can secure information about the heritage of each group.

In part six, a list of materials is given for ethnic and cultural groups other than the five included in the project. These items were given to exemplify the need for securing data for all ethnic groups represented in American society.

Part seven contains items pertaining to broad social and cultural aspects of multicultural education. It is believed that this section will provide materials depicting ethnicity and cultural pluralism in a more global view.

Each part of the bibliography related to an ethnic group has been subdivided into three areas:

(1) Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation
(2) Art, Drama, Fiction, Literature, and Music
(3) Audio-Visual Materials: Films, Filmstrips, Records, Tapes, Games, Transparencies, etc.

The part dealing with Multi-cultural materials includes only two subdivisions:

(1) Bibliographies, etc.
(2) Audio-Visual Materials

Finally, within the bibliography, materials that are primarily for children have been marked with an asterisk (*) at the left side of the annotation.

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AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Adams, Russell L. Great Negroes Past and Present. Chicago: Afro-American Publishing Co. 1963

Illustrated biographies of over 150 Black persons.

Adoff, Arnold, ed. Black on Black. New York: Macmillan Co. 1968.

Commentaries of 23 Black Americans from Frederick Douglass to the present.

Adoff, Arnold. Malcolm X. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. 1969.

The story of a man who changed from being a confused and unhappy young man to a world famous, respected, and forceful leader of his people.

Alvarez, J. From Reconstruction to Revolution: The Black Struggle For Equality. New York Antheneum Publishing Co. 1971.

Traces black man's struggle for eauality in America. The revolution is portrayed from the non-violence of Martin Luther King, the sit-ins and freedom rides of CORE and SNCC to the militance of Malcolm X and the impact of black power, black studies and the Black Panthers.

Anderson, Marian. My Lord, What a Morning. New York: Avon. 1966.

Delightful autobiography of a great negro singer who captivates modern audiences.

Angell, Pauline K. To the Top of the World. New York: Bantam. 1966.

A true, exciting adventure story of 2 men, 1 negro and 1 white, who discovered the North Pole and the hardships they encountered in their adventure.

Angelou, Maya. I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings. New York: Bantam Books Inc. 1969.

"What are you looking at me for? I didn't come to stay.." With these words--from a poem that she stumbled over during a church recital--Maya Angelou opens her autobiography and conveys the diminished sense of herself that pervaded much of her childhood. Her autobiography regularly throws out rich, dazzling images which delight and surprise with their simplicity. It quietly and gracefully portrays and pays tribute to the courage, dignity and endurance of the small, rural Southern Black community in which she spent most of her early years in the 1930's.

Aptheker, Herbert. ed. A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States. New York: Citadel Press. 1951.

Vol. I - Colonial Times - Civil War, Vol. II - Reconstruction to 1910 - History in the words of Black people - speeches, petitions, letters.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Aptheker, Herbert. Nat Turner's Slave Rebellion. New York: Humanities Press, Inc. 1966.

This story of Nat Turner's rebellion includes the full text of his confession in 1831.

Bailey, Pearl. The Raw Pearl. New York: Harcourt. 1968.

A rare book by a rare person is essentially a story of struggle and conflict, disappointment and fulfillment with a section on the meaning of racial conflict that speaks like a trumpet.

Baker, August. The Black Experience in Children's Books. New York: New York Public Library. 1970.

List approximately four hundred titles of children's books.

Baldwin, James. Nobody Knows My Name. New York: Dial Press. 1961.

Powerful 1st person essays by the negro author in which he deals astutely and candidly with the relationships between black and white and between writer and society.

Banks, James A. and Jean D. Grambs. ed. Black Self-Concept: Implications For Education and Social Science. New York: McGraw Hill. 1972.

In this collection of 8 essays, the authors analyze the self-concepts of black people and the role of educators in shaping the positive development of black children. A broad range of views considers such topics as motivation of Black youth, political socialization of blacks, and enhancing the black image through literature.

Barbour, Floyd. ed. The Black Power Revolt. Boston: Porter Sargent. 1968.

Concerned with various interpretations of what Black Power means from David Walker in 1829 to Lekoi Jones. Nearly 40 contributions range from the poetic to the scholarly and from the earliest days of America to the contemporary scene.

Belfrage, Sally. Freedom Summer. New York: Viking Press. 1965.

An account of a young writer's summer in Greenwood, Miss., working on the student non-violent coordinating committees Miss. Summer Project. Most of her book is simply about human relations and feelings. The awakening of the local negroes to political action and a hunger for knowledge, the fierce hate shown by most white Southerners and the volunteers exhaustion, apprehension and fear.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Bennett, Lerone. Before the Mayflower: A History of the Negro in America. Baltimore, Md.: Renguin. 1965.

Full history of the Negro from the great Empires of the Nile Valley to the Negro revolt of the 1960's.

Bennett, Lerone, Jr. Black Power, U.S.A.: The Human Side of Reconstruction 1867-1877. Chicago: Johnson Publishers. 1967.

The history of the Black men of Reconstruction and white racist reactions.

Bennett, Lerone. Confrontation: Black and White. Chicago: Johnson. 1965.

A thoughtful discussion of the course of the Negro revolt, isolation of Negro masses, Watts and the reasons for probably parallels.

Bennett, Lerone, Jr. The Negro Mood. Chicago: Johnson Publishing Co. 1964.

Five essays that analyze and correlate various aspects of the current negro revolution. The book examines the "Black Establishment" and "Liberal" whites in the negro revolution and sees the need for a confrontation of black and white.

Bennett, Lerone, Jr. What Manner of Man: A Biography of Martin Luther King, Jr. New York: Pocket Books. 1964.

A perceptive biography of the world-famous Negro Civil-Rights figure.

Bergman, Peter M. The Chronological History of the Negro in America. New York: Harper Row. 1969.

Brief entries of factual information contained in the text cover subjects such as: statistical, economic census data, sports, political and religious. Annotated Bibliography.

Bernard, Jacqueline. Journey Toward Freedom. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc. 1967.

Biography of a slave woman who became a leading abolitionist and fighter for women's rights.

Bertol, Roland. Charles Drew. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 1969.

The story of a skilled surgeon/teacher whose unfailing energy and skill is responsible for the lives of millions through the creation of the "Blood Bank".

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Billingsley, Andrew. Black Families in White America. New York: Prentice Hall. 1968.

Problems, morals, and social conditions.

Bishop, C. Martin De Porres. New York: Houghton Mifflin. 1954.

A moving story of the poor Peruvian Negro who was proclaimed a Saint of the Catholic Church in May, 1962.

Blackburn, Sara. White Justice: Black Experience Today in America's Courtrooms. New York: Harper and Row. 1971.

Three excerpts from the testimony of 6 trials involving black persons, all of which concern members of the Black Panther party. Blackburn illustrates graphically her thesis; that the U.S. judicial system as presently constituted is clearly discriminatory toward black defendants.

Blair, Lewis H. A Southern Prophecy. Boston, Mass.: Little. 1964.

Originally published in Va. in 1889 and written by a prominent Southern businessman who fought on the Confederate side, this book represents strong and realistic arguments for Civil Rights. He calls on the North to rid itself of hypocrisy.

Blaustein, Albert. Civil Rights and the American Negro. New York: Washington Square Press. 1968.

Documentary source book covering items from slave laws of 1619 to the report of the National Commission on Civil Disorders in 1968.

Bohannan, Paul. Africa and Africans. New York: Natural History Press. 1964.

Written by an anthropologist with a good chapter on ancient African history.

Bontemps, Arna, and Conroy, Jack. Anyplace But Here. New York: Hill and Wang. 1966.

The essays project impressions of American social, racial and political developments. The original title is They Seek a City.

Bontemps, Arna. Famous Negro Athletes. New York: Dodd. 1964.

This book contains biographies of: Joe Louis, Sugar Ray Robinson, Jackie Robinson, Willie Mays, Jesse Owens, Wilton Norman Chamberlain, James Nathaniel Brown, Althea Gibson.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Bontemps, Arna. Frederick Douglass: Slave, Fighter, Freeman. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 1959.

Story of a slave who grew up to be an early fighter for freedom.

Bontemps, Arna. 100 Years of Negro Freedom. New York: Wm. Morrow (Apollo Editions). 1961.

Describes the lives and personalities of outstanding Negro leaders of the post-war period.

Bontemps, Arna. The Story of George Washington Carver. New York: Grosset and Dunlap. 1954.

The moving biography of the gifted son of a slave who became a great scientist.

Bontemps, Arna. Story of the Negro. New York: Knopf. 1958.

Told simply, the story moves easily from the African background, through the beginning of slave trade, to the introduction of the system of slavery into the New World and its effect upon Africans and Americans in particular.

Bontemps, Arna. We Have Tomorrow. Boston, Mass.: Houghton. 1945.

Contains biographies of twelve living black men and women who have achieved a measure of success through much struggle.

Brink, William. Black And White. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1967.

An in-depth survey and analysis of Negro and White racial attitudes throughout the U.S. - the authors feel Negroes must move ahead without further alienating the White community.

Brink, William. The Negro Revolution In America. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1963.

Based on Newsweek Magazine's interviews across the nation. What today's Negro feels, believes and wants. A unique and basic document of our time.

Broderick, Francis, and August Meier, ed. Negro Protest Thought In The Twentieth Century. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bobbs-Merrill. 1965.

An important source book on the Civil Rights movement containing selections of Negro activists from Booker T. Washington's philosophy of accomodation to the current demand for full rights as espoused by Bayard Rustin, James Farmer, and others.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Brown, H. Rapp. Die Nigger Die. New York: Dial. 1969

A political autobiography that envisions Black Americans as the vanguard force in struggle of oppressed people - cites many instances to support his belief that white Americans want the black man to die.

Brown, Jack and Vashti Brown. Proudly We Hail. Geneva, Ill.: Houghton-Mifflin. 1968.

Biographies of a series of prominent Blacks. Contains questions for discussion and exercises.

Buckmaster, Henrietta. Flight To Freedom: Story of The Underground Railroad. New York: Crowell. 1958.

A history survey of the formation; operation of the Underground Railroad made more vivid by fictionalized examples of escape episodes. The leadership of men and women of both races and the role of the Negro after Civil War are described.

Buckmaster, Henrietta. Let My People Go. Boston, Mass.: Beacon. 1959.

A readable account of the Underground Railroad and of the abolitionists who maintained the stations.

Burns, W. H. The Voices of Negro Protest In America. New York: Oxford U. (Galaxy Books). 1963.

A summary of the forms of Negro efforts for equality, including the work of the NAACP, Nonviolent direct-action movements and the Black Muslins.

Cable, George W. The Negro Question. Garden City, N.J.: Doubleday (Anchor Books). 1958.

Addressed primarily to his fellow citizens in the South. The author points out the moral justice of Civil Rights for the Negro. These are poiguant selections from the late 19th century writings of the man who signed himself "A Southern White Man".

Cain, George. Blueschild Baby. New York: Dell.

This autobiographical novel is the story of a young black man's return to Harlem after doing time in Texas. Through a series of encounters, his past life--as scholarship student, basketball star and token black--is painfully confronted by his present existence.

Campanella, Roy. It's Good To Be Alive. Boston, Mass.: Little Brown. 1959.

During his convalescence from the tragic accident that ended his baseball career, Campanella recalls the hi-lites of his career. His courageous struggle to overcome the enormous physical handicap is vividly described and the sharing of this courage with others

shows his concern for his fellow men and gratitude to be alive.

Campbell, Angus. White Attitudes Toward Black People. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research. 1971.

This book makes available a substantial array of data regarding racial attitudes accumulated in a series of sample surveys taken by the Survey Research Center between 1964 and 1970.

Carmichael, Stokely, and Charles V. Hamilton. Black Power, The Politics of Liberation in America. New York: Random House. 1967.

Emphasizes pride in black peoplehood and communal responsibility. In politics this means organizing Negro communities into blocks independent of major political parties. They claim Black Power politics is the only hope for avoiding violent warfare.

Carruth, Ella. She Wanted To Read. New York: Washington Square Press. 1966.

Biography of Mary McLeod Bethane. From humble beginnings in South Carolina to college president.

Carson, Josephine. Silent Voices: The Southern Negro Woman Today. New York: Dell, Delta Series. 1969.

A detailed picture of the lives of Southern black women from all walks of life that tells what these hitherto unhearld women think and feel--about themselves, their futures, their religion, their employers and their leaders.

Caughey, John W., John Hope Franklin and Ernest May. Land Of The Free. New York: Benzinger Bros. 1965.

High School U.S. History text.

Chambers, Bradford. ed. Chronicles of Black Protest. New York: Parent's Magazine Press. 1968.

A background for young people documenting the history of Black Power.

Chu, Daniel, and Elliott Skinner. A Glorious Age In Africa. New York: Doubleday. 1965.

Story of Ghana, Mali, Songhay.

Clark, Kenneth B. Dark Ghetto. New York: Harper Row. 1965.

An analysis of the techniques and strategies of the current Negro revolution. The author offers a diagnosis of the white problem of today's society.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Clark, Leon E. Through African Eyes. New York: Praeger. 1969.

Short readings--many written by Africans--present an inside view of the richness and variety of African history and culture. With the aid of daily lesson plans, the teacher guides students in developing social science concepts from the source materials, using the basic inquiry method.

Clayton, Edward. Martin Luther King: Peaceful Warrior. New York: Prentice-Hall. 1964.

The life of this hero of the Civil Rights movement exemplifies the nature of the struggle for equal rights.

Cleaver, Eldridge. Soul On Ice. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1967.

Collection of essays and open letters written from Folsom State Prison.

Clemons, Lulamae. The American Negro. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1965.

An easily read survey of high-lights of negro history from colonial times to the present.

Clifton, Lucille. The Black BC's. New York: E.P. Dutton. 1970.

"A is for Africa" is how the book begins. a 4-line poem defines the object/person to which each letter refers. A more complete explanation is given in a short paragraph included with each letter.

Conrad, Earl. Harriet Tubman. New York: Paul Ericksson. 1969.

Biography of Harriet Tubman, heroine of the Underground Railway and nurse during the Civil War.

Cornish, Dudley T. The Sable Arm: The Negro Troops in the Union Army, 1861-65. New York: Norton. 1966.

A study of the attitude of the federal government toward Negro troops.

Cruse, Harold. The Crisis Of The Negro Intellectual. New York: Wm. Morrow. 1967.

A critical history and analysis, from the 1920's to the present.

Cuban, Larry. The Negro In America. Glenview, Ill.: Scott. 1964.

An anthology of source material designed to serve as collateral reading for a course in American/Negro history.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Da Silva, Benjamin. The Afro-American In United States History. New York: Globe Book Co. 1969.

Traces the Black from African Cultures through American history. Topical approach with high interest features.

Davidson, Basil. Africa In History. New York: Macmillan. 1968.

Chronological history of Africa from the old civilizations to the struggles for independence after 1942. Includes maps and bibliography.

Davidson, Basil. The African Past. Boston, Mass.: Little Brown and Co. 1964.

Rare documents from antiquity to modern times.

Davidson, Basil. Guide To African History: Africa From Earliest Times To The Present. New York: Doubleday and Co. 1965.

General survey of the African past from earliest times to the present by a foremost English scholar.

Davidson, Basil. The Lost Cities of Africa. Boston, Mass.: Little Brown and Co. 1959.

History of the Ancient African empires.

Davidson, Margaret. Frederick Douglass Fights For Freedom. New York: Scholastic. 1968.

This excellent teaching tool is illustrated with photos and drawings of the period, and because it is inexpensive could be used along with the U.S. History textbook.

Davis, John P. ed. The American Negro Reference Book. Englewood Cliffs N. J.: Prentice Hall. 1966.

Following a chapter on American Negro History, different contributors survey the American Negro's role in various fields of activity, the status of various groups of American Negroes, the presence and effect of prejudice, and the religion, economic position and legal status of the American Negro.

Davis, Sammy, and Jane and Burt Boyer. Yes I Can. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux. 1965.

The story of his struggle to become one of the world's great entertainers.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Delany, Martin Robinson. The Conditions, Elevation, Emigration, And Destiny Of The Colored People Of The United States. New York: Arno Press. 1852.

The author of this early history was a brilliant and fiery spokesman for Negro rights. Doctor, editor, world traveler, African explorer and scientist, Delany was also the first Negro to hold the rank of field officer in the Civil War.

Derricotte, Elise. Word Pictures of Great Negroes. Washington, D.C.: Associated Pub. 1941.

Short biographical scetches of famous heroes and heroines.

Dobler, Lavinia, and William A. Brown. Great Rulers Of The African Past. New York: Doubleday. 1965.

Brief biography of 5 african kings.

Dobler, Lavinia, and Edgar A. Toppin. Pioneers And Patriots. Zenith Books. 1968.

Contains the biographies of six famous Blacks of the Revolutionary period--Benjamin Banneker, mathematician; Paul Cuffe, ship captain and fleet owner; Phillis Wheatly, poetess; Peter Salem, hero of Bunker Hill; John Chavis, educator, and Jean Baptist Pointe de Sable, pioneer.

Douglas, William O. Mr. Lincoln And The Negroes: The Long Road To Equality. New York: Atheneum Pub. 1963.

Lincoln's philosophy and Civil War activities are used as a focal point. Justice Douglas reviews the long struggle dor racial equality in America.

Douglass, Frederick. Life And Times Of Frederick Douglass. New York: MacMillan (Collier Books). 1967.

With introductory essay by Rayford Logan. One of the great classics of American biographical writing. Orig. pub. in 1881, this work provides insight into the personality of the famous abolitionist, writer, and statesman who was born a slave.

Douglass, Frederick. Narrative Of The Life Of Frederick Douglass. New York: Doubleday and Co., Dolphin Books. 1963.

Written by himself in 1845.

Drake, St. Clair, and Horace R. Clayton. Black Metropolis. New York: Harper, (Torch Books). 1962.

Explores every facet of the urban ghetto. Study of the Negro in Chicago and the many problems he faces in a complex urban society.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Drimmer, Melvin. ed. Black History: A Reappraisal. New York: Doubleday Pub. Co. 1968.

A compilation of sections of the work of some of the important writings by revisionist historians such as Franklin, Stampp, DuBois.

Drisko, Carol F., and Edgar A. Toppin. The Unfinished March. Doubleday (Zenith Books). 1967.

Describes how Reconstruction enabled Negroes to vote and participate in political life. Shows how progress definitely slowed in later years.

Drotning, Phillip T. Black Heroes In Our Nation's History. New York: Washington Square Press. 1969.

Blacks traveled with Columbus, Lewis and Clark, they fought against the English, the Indians, the Spanish, the Germans, the Japanese, the Koreans, and the Vietnamese. This book chronicles the courage and great efforts of hundreds of black heroes--American heroes--whose names seldom appear in history books.

Drotning, Phillip T., and Wesley W. South. Up From The Ghetto. New York: Washington Square Press.

Relates the experiences of fourteen black Americans who have risen from poverty to positions of responsibility and success in the fields of politics, business, literature, education and sports. Those portrayed include Shirley Chisholm, James Farmer, Gwendolyn Brooks, Ernie Banks, and Frederic Davison.

Duberman, Martin B. In White America. Boston, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin. 1964.

Using quotations from historical documents, this 2-act drama depicts the history of the Negro in America.

DuBois, W.E.B. Autobiography of W.E.B. DuBois; A Soliloquy On Viewing My Life From The Last Decade of Its 1st Century. New York: International Pubs. 1968.

An autobiographical view of DuBois as a scholar, lecturer, and a leader of the Black Liberation Movement.

DuBois, W.E.B. Black Reconstruction in America. New York: Meridian. 1962.

History of the Negro's role in the Civil War and Reconstruction.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

DuBois, W.E.B. The Souls Of Black Folk. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett. 1961.

A reissue of the Negro classic. This book became the bible of the militant school of protest, an equal rights movement as opposed to the movement of conciliation represented by Booker T. Washington.

Durham, Philip, and Everett Jones. The Adventures Of The Negro Cowboys. New York: Bantam. 1969.

From Bose Ikard and Cherokee Bill to Deadwood Dick, this is the story of the black cowboys after the Civil War who played an important part in the building of the West.

Durham, Philip, and E. L. Jones. The Negro Cowboys. New York: Dodd. 1965.

Thorough research on the subject produces a readable book. Recommended for subject collections.

Eaton, Jeannette. Trumpeter's Tale: The Story Of Young Louis Armstrong New York: Wm. Morrow and Co., Inc. 1955.

The life of a man most closely associated with the Jazz Age from his birth in New Orleans to his triumphs as one of the world's greatest musicians.

Ebony. The Negro Handbook. Chicago: Johnson Pub. Co. 1966.

Statistics, tables, general information about Negroes in the U.S. - population, vital statistics, sports, armed forces, arts, etc.

Elkins, Stanley M. Slavery: A Problem In American Institutional And Intellectual Life. New York: Grosset (Universal Library). 1963.

A critical approach to the study of American slavery. The author explains why American slavery was different from any other slave system and why its impact on the Negro personality was so lasting and severe.

Epstein, Samuel. George Washington Carver, Negro Scientist. Champaign, Ill.: Garrard Pub. Co. 1960.

Of all the biographies about Carver for young readers, this will best sustain attention - large print and colorful illustrations increase the books attraction.

Essien-Udom, E.U. Black Nationalism. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1962.

A firsthand report about the Black Muslim movement, its goals, strength, and meaning as they affect its members and all Americans. Probably the most complete history and appraisal of the Black Muslim movement available.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Evers, Mrs. Medgar. For Us, The Living. New York: Doubleday. 1967.

The widow of the slain Civil Rights leader tells the story of the life and work of her husband.

Fanon, Frantz. The Wretched Of the Earth. New York: Grove Press. 1963.

A classic study of racism and colonialism.
A handbook for the Black Revolution that is changing the shape of the world.

Feiffer, Jules. Feiffer On Civil Rights. New York: ADL. 1966.

An anthology of cartoons on Civil Rights by one of America's finest satirists and social critics.

Felton, Harold. Edward Rose, Negro Trail Blazer. New York: Dodd. 1967.

A documented story of a western pioneer who was a trapper, guide, interpreter, and chief of the Crow Indians. Selected for appeal to slow readers and for its visual quality. Helpful for research work because of its selected biblio.

Felton, Harold W. Jim Beckwourth, Negro Mountain Man. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co. 1956.

Taken from his 1845 autobiography.

Felton, Harold W. Nat Love, Negro Cowboy. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co. 1969.

A history too long overlooked.

Fishel, Leslie, and Benjamin Quarles. The Negro American: A Documentary History. Glenview, Ill.: Scott. 1967.

An excellent volume of 205 documents, speeches, and reports that dramatize the role of the Negro from 1526 - 1956. The introduction helps explain the positions taken by the Negro leadership.

Forman, J. The Making Of A Black Revolutionary; A Personal Account. New York: MacMillan. 1972.

Combining autobiography profiles of black leaders admired by Forman, Executive Secretary of the SNCC, 1961-64, and his testimony to black pain, frustration and repression in the U.S.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Franklin, John Hope. The Emancipation Proclamation. Garden City, N.J.: Doubleday (Anchor Books). 1963.

A famous historian traces the development of the Proclamation from its conception in President Lincoln's mind to its implementation as law. He also considers the effect of the Proclamation on public opinion in the North and South and abroad.

Franklin, John Hope. From Slavery To Freedom: A History Of American Negroes. New York: Alfred Knopf Pub. Co. 1955.

A scholarly work particularly useful for advanced classes. (Revised issue available.)

Franklin, John Hope. The Militant South, 1800-1861. Boston, Mass.: Beacon. 1964.

A scholar's survey of the antebellum way of life, which won for Southerners a reputation of arrogance, aggression, and violence.

Franklin, John H., and I. Starr. The Negro In 20th Century America: A Reader On The Struggle For Civil Rights. New York: Random House. 1967.

Deals with 20th Century problems of the Negro in relation to his Civil Rights. 100 documents are presented.

Franklin, John H. Reconstruction: After The Civil War. Chicago: University of Chicago. 1961.

An excellent history of the period. Dispels many of the anti-Negro myths and distortions.

Frazier, E. Franklin. Black Bourgeoisie. New York: MacMillan (Free Press). 1957.

A critical analysis of the behavior, attitudes, and values of the middle class American Negro by an outstanding sociologist.

Frazier, E. Franklin. The Negro Family In The United States. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1969.

A study constructed from personal accounts, literature, statistics, observation and direct experience.

Frazier, E. Franklin. The Negro In The United States. New York: MacMillan. 1957.

Standard social history and sociological text on the status of black people in American life; a primary reference document.

Freed, Leonard. Black in White America. New York: Grossman. 1969.

Commentary and pictures of convicts, artists, beauty queens, athletes, and middle class suburbanites all black; presented not for color, but for their humanity.

Freedman, Frances S., ed. The Black American Experience. New York: Bantam. 1970.

A collection of essays, poems, autobiographies, speeches, and short stories, which describe the experiences of the Black from his beginning in Africa, through the middle passage and slavery, to modern times in the United States. Written entirely by blacks, contributors include Frederic Douglass, Nat Turner, Claude Brown, Malcolm X and James Baldwin.

Freedman, Leon. The Civil Rights Reader: Basic Documents of the Civil Rights Movement. New York: Walker. 1967.

Triumphs and defeats of the Negro Americans' struggle for liberty and equality are captured in this collection of speeches, articles and various documents.

Fulks, Bryan. Black Struggle: A History of the Negro in America. New York: Dell, Laurel-Leaf Series. 1969.

This chronicle of the Black in America covers the development of slavery, the Balcks' resistance to it, his role in the American Revolution, the Civil War and the two World Wars, the struggle for civil rights, the Black Power movement, and the black man's contribution to American culture. Biographical sketches of key black figures are woven into the narrative.

Gibson, Althea. I Always Wanted to Be Somebody. New York: Harper. 1958.

The famous tennis champion tells of her climb to success from a childhood in the slums of Harlem.

Gibson, Bob and Phil Pepe. From Ghetto to Glory: The Story of Bob Gibson. New York: Prentice-Hall. 1969.

An autobiography of one of baseball's leading pitchers who traces his life from Omaha to his success with the Cardinals.

Ginzberg, Eli, et al. The Troublesome Presence. New York: Free Press of Glencoe. 1966.

A well-documented and interesting survey of the Negro's struggle for equality throughout the history of the United States.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Golden, Harry. Mr. Kennedy And The Negroes. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett (Crest Books). 1964.

A review of the late President's interest in and aid to the Negro's struggle for civil equality.

Goldston, Richard. The Negro Revolution. New York: MacMillan. 1968.

The author gives the economic, social and psychological causes and effects of the slave trade, the myths and realities of the old South. Also periodic Negro uprisings, including the Summer of '67.

Goodman, Mary Ellen. Race Awareness In Young Children. New York: MacMillan (Collier Books). 1964.

Sociology students will find this study of how racial attitudes begin most helpful. The case study approach presents ideas on how to guide children away from prejudice.

Graham, Shirley. Booker T. Washington: Educator Of Hand, Head, and Heart. New York: Julian Messner. 1955.

An inspiring story of a slave who managed to get an education and start a college.

Graham, Shirley, and George D. Lipscomb. Dr. George Washington Carver, Scientist. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1967.

Anecdotes and a lively exchange of dialogue help make this an interesting biography.

Graham, Shirley. Jean Baptiste Pointe De Sable. New York: Julian Messner, Inc. 1953.

A fast moving story of an explorer and trapper who lived through many exciting experiences and founded the city of Chicago.

Graham, Shirley. The Story Of Phyllis Wheatley: Poetess Of The American Revolution. New York: Julian Messner, Inc. 1949.

A story written in a smooth literary style of a small African child whose talent in poetry was extra-ordinary and recognized throughout the new nation.

Graham, Shirley. There Was Once A Slave: The Heroic Story Of Frederick Douglass. New York: Julian Messner, Inc. 1947.

Frederick Douglass, a slave, escaped before the Civil War. This story tells how he became a leader of the abolition movement.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Graham, Shirley. Your Most Humble Servant: The Story Of Benjamin Banneker. New York: Julian Messner, Inc. 1949.

This biography of the great mathematician and inventor won the Saturday Review Award on Race Relations.

Greene, Lorenzo J. The Negro In Colonial New England. New York: Atheneum. 1968.

Describes enslaved and free Negroes in the Northern colonies.

Gregory, Dick. Nigger: An Autobiography. New York: Dutton. 1964.

Gregory describes his childhood in a lower class broken home in the North.

Grier, William H., and Price M. Cobbs. Black Rage. New York: Basic Books. 1968.

Written by two black psychiatrists, this is a series of case histories of patients which explain the emotional state of the contemporary black man in America.

Halsell, Grace. Black/White Sex. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett.

Grace Halsell, the author of Soul Sister, interviewed a number of men and women who defied the mores of society to join together in interracial marriages. The result is a book that plumbs to the core of feeling--anguish, passion, guilt, and fear--and also offers profound expressions of love and hope.

Handlin, Oscar. Fire-Bell In The Night. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown. 1964.

An empassioned plea for understanding the American crises in Civil Rights.

Hansberry, Lorraine. The Movement. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1964.

A pictorial documentary of the Civil Rights movement. The text and the more than 160 photos provide a comprehensive and dramatic portrait of the most important revolution of our day.

Harris, Janet. Black Pride: A People's Struggle. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1969.

Black man's search for identity and business role in American life.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Heard, J. Norman. The Black Frontiersmen: Adventures of Negroes Among American Indians. 1528-1918. New York: John Day. 1969.

A well-researched, objective account of the role of the black man in the development of the American frontier from the 1st Negro in America definitely known to history up to Henry Flipper, who became Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Hentoff, Nat. The New Equality. New York: Viking. 1964.

Investigation of the attitudes, actions, and implications of the Negro movement in the 60's. This book is an appeal for the elimination of racial inequality through political and social unity of the American underprivileged classes of all races.

Hentoff, Nat. Our Children Are Dying/The Headmaster. New York: Viking. 1967.

The story of Principal Elliot Shapiro's efforts to improve the education in his central Harlem elementary school. Blames the schools, not the environment/families for slum children's failures.

Herndon, James. The Way It Spozed To Be. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1968.

Report of a year in a ghetto school.

Herskovits, Melville J. The Myth Of The Negro Past. Boston, Mass.: Beacon. 1965.

An anthropological study of the American Negro from African origins to his position in contemporary society. Refutes the racist charge that the Negro is inferior.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. Army Life In A Black Regiment. New York: MacMillan (Collier Books). 1962.

Adventures of the 1st slave regiment mustered into the service of the U.S. during the Civil War.

Hill, Herbert. ed. Anger And Beyond. New York: Harper and Row. 1966.

Collection of short essays by Negro and White writers. Explores the history of Negro writing in America and its creative strengths.

Horne, Lena. Lena Horne. New York: New American Lib. (Signet Books). 1966.

An engrossing story of the singer who searched for her identify all her life, of her philosophy of involvement, her battles against discrimination, and the problems she had that resulted from living as a Negro in the white community.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Hughes, Langston. Famous American Negroes. New York: Dodd. 1954.

Well written biographical sketches of 17 outstanding Negroes.

Hughes, Langston. Famous Negro Heroes Of America. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1965.

16 biographies written by the foremost Black author.

Hughes, Langston. Fight For Freedom: The Story Of The NAACP. Berkeley, California. 1962.

The exciting story of the organization and the men who led the battles for Civil Rights. The author examines the record and accomplishments of the Assoc. and its leaders over the past century. Special attention is paid to the NAACP's legal victories.

Hughes, Langston. I Wonder As I Wander. New York: Hill and Wang, Pub. 1965.

A reissue of a discerning autobio. by an outstanding man of letters.

Hughes, Langston and M. Meltzer, eds. A Pictorial History Of The Negro In America. New York: Crown Pub. 1963.

An important work!

Huie, William Bradford. Three Lives For Mississippi. New York: New American Lib. (Signet Books). 1968.

Introduction by Martin Luther King, Jr. The tragic story of the murder of 3 young Civil Rights workers in Philadelphia, Miss. in 1964 and the trial 3 years later of 19 men charged with conspiracy.

Isaac, Harold R. The New World Of Negro America. New York: John Day Co. 1963.

A presentation of the impact of the emerging African independent nations on the American Negro's self-image and his response to that impact. The author examines the problems facing the Negro American in trying to help the African Negro.

Jackson, Miles. Bibliography Of Negro History And Culture For Young Readers. Pittsburg, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press. 1968.

Widely varying quality - use with caution.

Johnson, Dr. Harry Alleyn. Multimedia: Materials For Afro-American Studies. New York: R. R. Bowker Co. 1971.

Annotated bibliography of multimedia resources also includes position papers by educators.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Johnson, James Weldon. Along This Way. New York: Viking (Compass Books). 1968.

A record of the life of one of the leading American Negro citizens of his day and a historical treatment of the period.

Johnson, James Weldon. Black Manhattan. New York: Arno Press. 1930.

A classic account of the black man's role in New York, from the time of the earliest Dutch settlement."... pages in this book are the most engaging and surprising history; others are almost sheer poetry.

Johnson, James Weldon. God's Trombones: Negro Sermons In Verse. New York: Viking Press. 1966.

Out of the memories of his boyhood, the poet has re-created the art of old-time preachers, achieving effects quite remarkably without the use of dialect.

Johnston, J. A. A Special Bravery. New York: Dodd, Mead. 1967.

The lives of 15 American Negroes from Crespus attitudes to Martin Luther King, Jr. presented in short lines that give the appearance of poetry.

Johnston, Johanna. Together In America: The Story of 2 Races and 1 Nation. New York: Dodd, Mead. 1965.

Although far from comprehensive, this is an adequate history of the Negro people in the U.S. from the days of slave trade to the passage of the Civil Rights Law.

Jordan, Winthrop D. White Over Black: American Attitudes Toward The Negro, 1550-1812. Baltimore, Md.: Penguin Books. 1968.

A historiography of white racism from 1550-1850.

Journal Of Negro Education. Periodical. Washington, D.C.: Howard University.

Promotes the collecting of information and of investigations concerning the education, life, and welfare of Blacks and other minority groups. Stress is on critical studies.

Journal of Negro History. Per. (quarterly). Washington, D.C.: Assoc. for the Study of Negro Life and History.

A scholarly approach.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Katz, William Loren. The Black West. A Documentary And Pictorial History. Garden City, New York. Doubleday. 1973.

The contributions of Black men and women to American frontier settlement and life, told through text, documents and historical photographs and drawings. Covering American history from colonial exploration to the Spanish-American War, special attention is paid to the early settlers, slavery in the West, California, and the actions of black men and women as cowboys, homesteaders, and soldiers. Many short biographies put the emphasis upon individuals and furnish information on people not included in conventional histories.

Katz, William L. Eyewitness: The Negro In American History. New York: Pitman. 1967.

An excellent supplementary social studies text. Features vivid eyewitness accounts and pictures drawn from many sources. Chapter arrangements are similar to standard textbooks.

Katz, William Loren. Teacher's Guide To American Negro History. New York: APL. 1968.

An excellent resource guide for the teacher who's integrating the story of the Negro into an existing American history course. Contains objectives, plans, techniques, bibliographies, list of new materials available, etc.

Kearns, Francis E. The Black Experience: An Anthology Of American Literature For the 1970's. New York: Viking Press.

No annotation.

Kellogg, Charles Flint. NAACP: A History Of The National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People, Vol. I, 1909-1920. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press. 1967.

A history of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Killian, Lewis and Charles Grigg. Racial Crisis In America - Leadership In Conflict. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall. 1964.

The results of a 5-year study of the achievements of bi-racial committees in the South. The author warns against tokenism.

Killens, John Oliver. Black Man's Burden. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1965.

Story of the black man's struggle for equality from a quiet protest to an angry demand. Emphasizes the increasing pride in being black.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

King, Coretta Scott. My Life With Martin Luther King, Jr. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1969.

Mrs. King"s story of Dr. King and their family conveys also his impact on life in America and the world.

King, Martin Luther. Strength To Love. New York: Pocket Books. 1968.

A book of sermons delivered during and after the bus protest in Montgomery, Alabama. Three were written while King was a prisoner in a Georgia jail. Each sermon is designed to give hope and courage to Negroes.

King, Martin Luther, Jr. Stride Toward Freedom. New York: Harper. 1958.

One of the best books on the Negro view of conditions in today"s South. His final chapter, "Where Do We Go From Here," is important.

King, Martin Luther. Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos Or Community. New York: Harper. 1967.

Dr. King feels that in attempting to help the Negro people he must help all people.

King, Martin Luther, Jr. Why We Can"t Wait. New York: Harper. 1964.

A vivid description of the Civil Rights revolution, the demonstrations in Birmingham, and the Summer of 1963. Discusses the reasons for Negro demonstrations and the necessity for immediate equality.

Koblitz, Minnie. The Negro In Schoolroom Literature; resource materials for the teacher of Kindergarten through sixth grade. Urban Education. 1968.

An annotated listing of classroom materials portraying integrated situations.

Konvitz, Milton R. and Theodore Leske. A Century Of Civil Rights. New York: 1961.

A study of State Law Against Discrimination.

Kozol, Jonathan. Death At An Early Age. New York: Houghton-Mifflin. 1967.

Fully documented account of a teacher"s year in a predominantly Black Boston school.

Kugelmass, J. Alvin. Ralph J. Bunche: Fighter For Peace. New York: Julian Messner, Inc. 1962.

Story of the winner of the 1950 Peace Prize for his role in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Kvaraceus, William C., Negro Self-Concept: Implications For School And Citizenship. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1965.

Discussions of the assumptions that our color caste system harms Negro children and that schools can strengthen the self-concept of Negro children with a consequent upgrading of their performance.

Lathan, Frank. The Rise And Fall Of "Jim Crow", 1865-1964. New York: Watts. 1969.

An objective account documented with numerous quotations and illustrated with contemporary prints, cartoons, and portraits. He underlines the influence of the Supreme Court decision of 1883 and 1896 which were not reversed until the mid-20th Century and points out that the lone dissenter in both decisions was a former slave owner whose prophetic opinions have proved true.

Leinwand, Gerald, ed. The Negro In the City. New York: S & S. 1968.

Portrays the problems of the black who has migrated to the urban centers of the North. Selected and annotated readings representing views of individual blacks reflect their frustrations and areas of tension to which the cities have to date made inadequate response.

Lerner, Gerda. Black Women In White America. New York: Pantheon. 1972.

Extensive collection of writings by Black women documents their experience in America.

Lester, Julius. Look Out. Whitey! Black Power's Gon. Get Your Mama! New York: Grove Press, Inc. 1968.

Short essays that offer an essential insight into the current Black revolution.

Lester, Julius. To Be A Slave. New York: Dial Press. 1969.

All the aspects of slavery in America are described in vivid and often painful detail by Black men and women who had themselves been slaves.

Lichello, Robert. Pioneer In Blood Plasma: Dr. Charles R. Drew. New York: Julian Messner, Inc. 1968.

Moving portrayal of the brilliant Black scientist.

Liebow, Elliot. Tally's Corner: A Study Of Black Streetcorner Men. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown. 1967.

For the mature student of anthropology or sociology. A hard-hitting, sensitive study of a group of lower class Negro street-corner men written by a participant-observer who talked with these men for a year.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Lincoln, C. Eric. The Black Muslims In America. Boston, Mass.: Beacon Press. 1961.

An examination by a noted professor who attended meetings of the Black Muslims of their history, beliefs, organization, and leadership. Objective and analytical.

Lincoln, C. Eric. ed. Is Anybody Listening To Black America? New York: Seabury. 1968.

A collection of selected excerpts from books, T.V. interviews, the news media, sermons, etc. on the subject of the racial crises in America. Presents a wide range of opinion. Excellent epilogue by the editor on the death of King.

Lincoln, C. Eric. Martin Luther King, Jr.: A Profile. New York: Hill and Wang. 1970.

Selection from 3 biographies and such diverse periodicals as Reader's Digest and New Politics follow C. Eric Lincoln's introduction and brief biography. These 13 essays examine from several viewpoints, his philosophy of non-violence, his changing role in the Negro revolution, and his opposition to the War in Viewnam.

Lincoln, C. Eric. The Negro Pilgrimage In America. New York: Bantam. 1967.

Negro Americans from their African origins through slavery emancipation, reconstruction, and today's struggle for Civil rights and economic opportunity.

Lindenmeyer, Otto. Black And Brave. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1970.

This is an account of the participation of Black Americans in these Wars: the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Frontier Wars, the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Litwack, Leon F. North Of Slavery: The Negro In The Free States. 1790-1860. Chicago: University of Chicago. 1961.

A history of the Negro in the North especially to the time of the Civil War. A penetrating and objective examination of the social, political, educational, economic, and religious status of the Negro in the free states.

Locke, Alain. ed. The New Negro: An Interpretation. New York: Atheneum Press. (reprint of 1925 orig.).

The volume is part of the "Studies in American Negro Life" series of reprints whose general editor is August Meier.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Logan, R. W. and I. S. Cohen. The American Negro: Old World Background And New World Experience. Boston, Mass.: Houghton. 1967.

A handy, readable short text for a course in Negro History or for supplementing the standard American History textbook.

Logan, Rayford W. The Betrayal Of The Negro. New York: MacMillan (Collier Books). 1965.

A scholarly treatment of the years 1877 to 1918 with the "separate but equal" theory: how it operated in the South, the attitude of the North, economic factors affecting the Negro, and the Supreme Court decision.

Lomax, Louis E. The Negro Revolt. New York: Harper. 1962.

A report on the current racial unrest in America.

Lomax, Louis E. When The Word Is Given. New York: World. 1963.

Report on Malcolm X and the Black Muslim movement.

Longsworth, Polly I. Charlotte Forten, Black And Free. New York: T. Y. Crowell.

This biography of a Northern Black woman during the most active abolitionist period and th- Civil War includes much 1st hand historical data. Will be enjoyed by avid readers.

Mannix, D. P. and Malcolm Cowley. Black Cargoes: History Of The Atlantic Slave Trade. 1518-1865. New York: Viking. (Compass Books.) 1962.

A dramatically written history of the slave trade which details its inherent inhumanity and chronicles some of its worst atrocities.

Means, Florence. Carver's George. New York: Houghton Mifflin. 1952.

A warm and simply written life of the scientist. It's a biography with much feeling.

Meier, August. CORE: A Study In The Civil Rights Movement, 1942-1968. Oxford. 1973.

The Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE) began in 1942 as a small interracial group, pioneering in non-violent direct action, and 2 decades later had become a major force in the Civil Rights movement. This tudy traces the rise and decline of CORE and places it within the context of the Civil Rights revolution in America.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Meier, August. From Plantation To Ghetto. New York. Hill and Wang. 1966.

Assumes a knowledge of basic facts of American History and focuses upon the actual role played by Black Americans - their actions and words.

Meltzer, Milton. In Their Own Words: A History Of The American Negro. 3 Volumes. New York: Wm. Morrow. (Apollo Editions). 1967.

Important collection of primary sources. The history of the American Negro is related by men and women who made it.

Meltzer, Milton, and August Meier. Time Of Trial, Time Of Hope: The Negro In America. 1919-1941. Garden City, N. J.: Doubleday. 1966.

Begins with the return of the Negro soldiers from World War I and ends with the threatened March on Washington in 1940.

Meltzer, Milton. Tongue Of Flame: The Life Of Lydia Maria Child. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. 1965.

A stirring biography of a little-known 19th Century fighter for Civil Rights who founded and edited the 1st children's magazine.

Metcalf, George. Up From Within: Today's New Black Leaders. New York: McGraw Hill. 1971.

The author of the highly successful Black Profiles turns his attention now to eight of America's youngest and most important black leaders--John Conyers, Kenneth Gibson, Clifton Wharton, Shirley Chisolm, Julian Bond, John Mackey, Andrew Brimmer, and Alvin Poussaint.

Here is a group of outstanding citizens who have worked their way up in their respective fields from within the system.

Miers, Earl Schenck. Story Of The American Negro. New York: Grosset. 1965.

Opens with the "Negro Revolution of 1963" - the March of Washington. Goes back to the culture of Africa.

* Millender, Dharathula H. Crispus Attucks: Boy Of Valor. Indianapolis Ind.: Bobbs-Merrill, Co., Inc. 1965.

For children with a limited reading vocabulary, this story has substance.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Miller, Elizabeth W. The Negro In America: A Bibliography. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard. 1968.

Compiled for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for purposes of bringing together a survey of recent writings.

Mydral, Gunnar. An American Dilemma. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1962.

Most complete and scholarly study of every aspect of the Negro and his status.

McCarthy, Agnes, and L.D. Reddick. Worth Fighting For: A History Of The Negro In The United States During The Civil War And Reconstruction. Garden City, N. J.: Doubleday. 1965.

Discusses the great desire Negroes had to take part in the War, the struggle to be accepted as soldiers, their participation in the War, and Congressional Medal of Honor recipients.

McGovern, Ann. Runaway Slave (Harriet Tubman). Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Scholastic. 1965.

The story of Harriet Tubman.

McPherson, James M. Marching Toward Freedom: The Negro In The Civil War. New York: Random.

Scholarly treatise tracing the status of the black in his march toward freedom and equality; well-correlated with current events.

Negro History Bulletin. Monthly Journal. Washington, D.C.: Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

A monthly journal published by the Association for the study of Negro Life and History. Washington, D.C. $2.00 a year. For all ages.

Oliver, Roland, and J.D. Fage. A Short History Of Africa. Baltimore, Md.: Penguin Books. 1962.

A concise overall view from pre-history to 1961 and Pan-Africanism.

Osofsky, Gilbert. The Burden Of Race. New York: Harper and Row. 1968.

A documentary history of Black-White relations in America from Slavery through the 1960's.

Owens, Jessie. Blackthink.: My Life As Black Man and White Man. New York: Morrow. 1970.

In a partially autobiographical account an articulate black moderate, a former Olympic Champion, expresses his views on the U.S. race crises. Owens defines "black think" as pro-Negro, anti-White bigotry. Claiming that Negro militancy

and revolution are "black herrings" or justifications for dropping out; and that the black man himself is the prime exploiter of the Negro.

Pantell, Dora, and Edwin Greenidge. If Not Now, When? The Many Meanings Of Black Power. New York: Dell, Laurel-Leaf Series. 1970.

Carefully examines the most crucial social issue in America today: the black revolution. It is a lucid appraisal of gains that have been made by the black community thus far and of the pressing needs that still remain in housing, education, employment and politics.

Parks, Gordon. Choice Of Weapons. New York: Harper and Row. 1966.

A quietly but bluntly told personal history of a gifted black in his formative years. A success story revealing an unvarnished glimpse of the world from the ghetto to personal recognition as a composer and photographer-historian for life.

Parsons, Talcott. The Negro American. Boston, Mass.: Beacon. 1966.

Foreword by President Johnson. A comprehensive survey by 32 contributors on the problems and the status of the Negro in American Society since the 1930's. Specialists analyze in depth problems such as Negro unemployment and its effect on family life, housing, political activity, educational problems, and the future of the ghetto.

Paton, Alan. Cry, The Beloved Country. New York: Scribner. 1948.

An unusual stirring narrative which sensitive and thoughtful young adults will appreciate. Mannerisms in speech, retard the action of the story but this more than compensated by well-sustained story interest, clearly-drawn characters, and excellent descriptions

Patrick, John J. The Progress Of The Afro-American. Westchester, Ill.: Benefic. 1968.

An objective overview of black Americans' progress with depth development of a people, their problems and potentials. Sections of comparative documents provide opportunity to compare conflicting opinions and understand differing viewpoints. Problem solving and critical thinking are an integral part of the presentation.

Patterson, Floyd. Victory Over Myself. Geis, Assoc. 1962.

Life story of a poor American black boy who was unable to read or write at age ten but who achieved honor and dignity in his life. How he went from the slums of Brooklyn to the status of guest at the White House and boxing champion of the world makes fascinating reading.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Patterson, Lillie. Frederick Douglass. Champaign, Ill.: Garrard Publishing Co. 1965.

A fine book with a reader interest greater than the limited vocabulary might indicate.

Peare, Catherine Owens. Mary McLeod Bethune. New York: Vanguard. 1951.

A well-written biography for older boys and girls, about an outstanding American personality who was known as "the 1st lady of the Negro people."

Peck, Ira. The Life And Words Of Martin Luther King. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Scholastic. 1968.

The story of King in Words and pictures.

Petry, Ann. Harriet Tubman: Conductor Of The Underground Railroad. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. 1955.

The story of a woman who became known as "Moses" by the people of the South through her repeated trips back to help her people escape slavery.

Phylon: Review Of Race And Culture. Periodical. Atlanta, Georgia: Atlanta University.

A review of race and culture, making a contribution to the appraisal of racial and cultural relations on the total world scene.

* Pine, Tillie S. The Africans Knew. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1967.

A simple picture book which presents some complex information, this will serve to introduce younger children to the differences and similarities in technology between Africa and the U.S.

Pinkney, Alphonso. Black Americans. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1969.

A brief overview of the American ethnic heritage is followed by a sociological analysis of the Black American population - their social institutions, patterns of stratification, assimilation, and social deviance.

Ploski, Harry A., and Roscoe C. Brown. The Negro Almanac. New York:

Covers the historical, economic, political and social aspects of the American Negro from slavery to civil rights ... organizations, population, earnings -

Porter, Dorothy Burnett. The Negro In The United States: A Selected Bibliography. Washington, D.C.: Libray of Congress. 1970.

Includes 1,996 books listed in broad categories. Reference tools, biography, cultural mileau, economic conditions, education, history law, politics, racial dissent, science, social conditions, sports, recreation. Many titles are annotated. Includes list of current periodicals and name index.

Price, Al. Haunted By a Paintbrush. New York: Children's Press. 1968.

An autobiography of a son of a Kentucky share-cropper who rose to achieve success in the field of illustration.

Quarles, Benjamin. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass. New York: Atheneum. 1968.

A balanced and impartial biography. Includes references to manuscript collections and contemporary magazines and newspapers of the years 1817-1895.

Quarles, Benjamin. The Negro In the Making of America. New York: Collier. 1964.

Influence of the Negro in the U.S. from pre-Revolutionary days to the 60's.

Raper, ARthur F. The Tragedy of Lynching. New York: Dover.

An unabridged reprint of a 1933 edition. In 1930, Arthur F. Raper and other members of a study commission on lynching visited some 21 lynching sites, in the North and South. This is an account of their findings. The facts are presented in an objective, non-dramatic manner.

Redding, Saunders. The Lonesome Road. Garden City, New Jersey: Doubleday. 1958.

The American Negroes difficult struggle for freedom and equality traced thru the lives of 13 outstanding Negroes.

Redding, J. Saunders. On Being Negro in America. New York: Bantam. 1962.

Tells White American what it's like to be a Negro and describes the humiliation of being a 2nd class citizen in this country.

Redkey, Edwin S. Black Exodus.: Black Nationalism and Back to Africa Movements. Conn.: Yale University Press. 1969.

Richardson, Ben. Great American Negroes. New York: Crowell. 1956.

Biographies of well-known men and women.

Ripley, Sheldon N. Matthew Henson: Arctic Hero. New York: Houghton-Mifflin. 1966.

An inspiring biography of the Black who accompanied Admiral Perry to the North Pole.

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Robinson, Bradley et al. Dark Companion: The Story Of Matthew Henson. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett, 1967.

A fascinating close-up of arctic exploration and the story of an 18 year-old friendship between a Negro and a white explorer.

Robinson, Jackie et al. Breakthrough To The Big League: Jackie Robinson. New York: Harper and Row. 1965.

The story of the breakthrough of the prejudice that a colored man could play big league baseball. Jackie Robinson, himself, tells the story.

Robinson, Jackie, and Alfred Duckett. I Never Had It Made. New York: G. P. Putnam. 1972.

Jackie Robinson's story includes college days at the University of California at Los Angeles, World War II experiences and his baseball career.

Robinson, Louis, Jr. Arthur Ashe, Tennis Champion. Garden City, New York: Doubleday. 1967.

With hard work and help from friends, Arthur Ashe, not permitted to play on the tennis courts of his hometown, Richmond, Virginia, became tennis champion of the world.

Redman, Bella. Lions In The Way. Chicago: Follett. 1966.

A suspenseful story about a week in the lives of eight black students enrolled in Jameson's segregated high school. The first to attend in a forced integration, these students encountered many attitudes, some agitated deliberately. A powerful story told through the eyes of the students involved.

Rollins, Charlemae Hill. They Showed The Way: Forty American Negro Leaders. New York: Thomas G. Crowell. 1964.

Short bio of 40 famous people.

Rollins, Charlemae. We Build Together. Illinois: Chicago National Council of Teacher's of English. 1948.

This 3rd completely revised edition contains a superb introduction tracing the evolution of the treatment of Negroes in children's literature from the stereotypes which predominated when the list was first published in 1941 to the truer images found now. Guidelines for evaluating books. Negroes are also established. An excellent bibliography.

Rose, Arnold M. The Negro In America: The Condensed Version Of Gunnar Myrdal's An American Dilemma. New York: Harper. 1964.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Russell, Bil. Go Up For Glory. New York: Dell.

The great basketball star tells his own story of his struggles as a man, Black, and champion athlete.

St. James, Warren D. The National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People. New York: Exposition Press. 1958.

A social history suitable for high school readers.

Salk, Erwin A. A Layman's Guide To Negro History. Chicago, Illinois: Quadrangle. 1966.

Contains a bibliography for adults and children, as well as many important facts. Excellent for specific information.

Schecter, Betty. The Peaceable Revolution. New York: Houghton-Mifflin. 1963.

The story of non-violent resistance as practiced by Thoreau, Ghandi, Rosa Parles, Martin Luther King and the Black people of Montgomery, Alabama.

Scherman, K. Slave Who Freed Haiti. New York: Raredom House. 1954.

The story of Toussaint L'Ouverture. Dramatic interpretation of Haiti's greatest hero. Illustrations are not adequate for text.

Schoor, G. Roy Campanella: Man of Courage. New York: Putnam. 1959.

The biography of the great baseball player hot only tells of his struggle to become a great baseball player, but also of his fight against the crippling injuries.

Shackelford, Jane Debney. The Child's Story Of The Negro. Washington, D.C.: Associated Publishers. 1956.

This history reader is designed for Negro boys and girls to give them a knowledge of and to create pride in their race and its accomplishments.

Shapiro, Milton. Jackie Robinson. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1967.

Exciting story of his struggles to be accepted into the world of sports, from first Negro to play baseball in the major leagues to most valuable player award of the National League.

Silberman, Charles E. Crisis In Black And White. New York: Random (Vintage Books). 1964.

A journalist and scholar analyzes the situation of the American Negro from the viewpoints of history, sociology, and factual reporting.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Silver, James W. Mississippi: The Closed Society. New York: Harcourt. 1966.

Social and historical background of a crisis in one region of modern America.

Swan, Irving. The American Negro: A Chronology And Fact Book. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana. 1965.

Good for locating specific facts.

Sloan, Irving J, comp. and ed. Blacks In America 1492-1970: A Chronology And Fact Book. 3rd Edition, rev. Ethnic Chronology Series. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications. 1971.

This book covers the achievements of the American Black through 1970. The updated appendices include information on Black colleges, organizations, museum collections, and population growth and distribution.

Sloan, Irving. The Negro In Modern American History Textbooks. Washington, D.C.: American Federation of Teachers. 1967.

An evaluation of American history textbooks for junior and senior high schools.

Smith, Lillian. Killers Of The Dream. New York: W. W. Norton. 1961.

Written with deep compassion. An autobiographical account dealing with the problems of sin, sex, and segregation and analyzing their morbid entanglement in the Southern psyche.

Spangler, Earl. The Negro In America. Minn.: Lerner. 1966.

Americans who "happen to be black" are presented in this book profusely illustrated with photographs and portraits. Beginning with the introduction of slavery in 1619, it traces quickly the role of the Black in America. Most of the text discusses modern developments and contributions.

Stampp, Kenneth. The Peculiar Institution: Slavery In The Ante-Bellum South. New York: Random (Vintage Books). 1956.

A thorough account of slavery and its disastrous impact. The author destroys many of the long-accepted myths surrounding slavery and exposes the many excuses which evolved to support its practice.

Sterling, Dorothy. Captain Of The Planter. New York: Doubleday & Co. 1958.

Exciting story of the life of Robert Smalls from his boyhood as a slave to his election to Congress.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Sterling, Dorothy. Forever Free: The Story Of The Emancipation Proclamation. New York: Doubleday. 1965.

An excellent history of slavery in the U.S. for Junior-high school students.

Sterling, Dorothy. Freedom Train: The Story Of Harriet Tukman. New York: Doubleday. 1954.

Harriet Tukman, born a slave, used the underground railroad to conduct more than 300 of her fellow slaves to freedom during the Civil War. She settled in Auburn, New York, where she devoted herself to the relief of her people.

Sterling, Dorothy. Tear Down The Walls. New York: Doubleday. 1968.

This survey of the development of the Civil Rights movement reveals the many injustices to which Negroes have been subjected.

Sterling, Philip. Four Took Freedom. Garden City, New Jersey: Doubleday (Zenith Books). 1967.

Life stoies of four outstanding American - Harriet Tukman, Frederick Douglass, Robert Smalls, and Blanche K. Bruce - born into slavery who took freedom for themselves.

Sterne, Emnia. I Have A Dream. New York: Knopf. 1965.

A stirring book which tells the story of the civil rights struggle today thru the bios of 9 people who have played prominent roles. The leaders come from a wide area of interest. Included are Marian Anderson, A. Philip Randolph, James Farmer, John Lewis, Thurgood Marshall, Hugh Mulzac, Rosa Lee Parles, and Fred Shuttleworth.

Sterne, Emma G. Mary McLeod Bethune. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1959.

Born of slave parents, M.M.B. became a teacher and then the founder of a Black College in Florida. This bio will assist readers in understanding the obstacles she overcame and the contributions she made to the country.

Stevenson, Augusta. Booker T. Washington. New York: Bobbs-Merrill. 1950.

A very simply written biography for younger children about the great Negro educator.

Stone, Church. Tell It Like It Is. New York: Trident. 1968.

Collection of biting, satirical, and provocative essays on American social conditions as seen by a Negro columnist.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Stratton, Madeline Robinson, Negroes Who Helped Build America. New York: Ginn and Co. 1965.

Science, industry, politics, educators, artists, civil rights spokesmen written by a Black teacher from Chicago.

Sugarman, Tracy. Stranger At The Gates: A Summer In Mississippi. New York: Hill and Wang. 1967.

Author joined 1,000 unarmed students in Mississippi in summer, 1964. The narrative account and the illustrations are very moving.

Sullivan, George. Wilt Chamberlain. New York: Grosset. 1967.

Warm and personal story of basketball's highest scorer in history.

Sutherland, Elizabeth. Letters From Mississippi. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1965.

Personal letters written by whites who journeyed to Mississippi to see how Negroes fared in that state.

Swift, Hildegarde Hoyt. North Star Shining: A Pictorial History of The American Negro. New York Wm. Morrow & Co., Inc. 1947.

A history in verse.

Swift, Hildegarde. Railroad To Freedom: A Story Of The Civil War. New York: Harcourt, Brace, & World. 1932.

One of the authentic, altho earlier accounts of Harriet Tukman, some dialect included.

Tannenbaum, Frank. Slave And Citizen: Negro In The Americas. New York: Random (Vintage Books). 1963.

Contrast between legal and social positions of the Negro in the U.S. and Latin America.

Tucker, Sterling. For Blacks Only: Black Strategies For Change In America. Michigan: Eerdmans. 1971.

Arguing that the anger of the black American can successfully be channeled to work for change within contemporary American society, the author emphasizes what can be done to solve the problems of education, employment, crime, housing and police relations. The author provides an overview of the civil rights movement and why it failed, describes the meaning of Black Power, and discusses the reasons why fear and guilt have prevented white America from understanding black anger.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Turk, Midge. Gordon Parles. New York: T. G. Crowell. 1971.

For supplemental reading, the life story of a well-known black photographer.

Wade, Richard C. The Negro In American Life: Selected Readings. Boston, Mass.: Houghton-Mifflin. 1965.

Part of Life In America series. Consists of selections by various authors on various phases of Negro history from 1619 to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Also includes "Questions for Study and Discussion" for each section.

Wallerstein, Immanuel M. Africa: The Politics of Independence. New York: Vintage Books. 1961.

Warren, Robert Penn. Who Speaks For The Negro. New York: Random House. 1965.

Interviews with Martin Luther King, Jr., James Farmer, Roy Wilkins, the lase Malcolm X, and various young Negro leaders, pointing up the basic injustice of segregation as it is practiced in America.

Washington Booker, T. Up From Slavery. New York: Dell. 1965.

Autobiography of the founder of the Tuskegee Institute. Shows the important role Booker T. Washington played in the history of the Negro in the face of much criticism, particularly from his own people.

Washington, Joseph R., Jr. Black Sects And Cults. Garden City, New York: Doubleday. 1972.

An examination of the nature of black religious cults and sects, which are seen as a reaction of American blacks to their oppressed condition.

Waskow, Arthur. From Race Riot To Sit In. New Jersey: Doubleday. 1966.

Waters, Ethel, and Samuels, Charles. His Eye Is On The Sparrow. Louisville, Kentucky: Pyramid. 1951.

The autobiography of Ethel Waters from her slow rise as a singer on the vandeville circuit to her triumph on Broadway. The language is frank and the people are real.

Weinberg, Meyer. Afro American History: Separate Or Inter Racial? Illinois: Integrated Education. 1968.

A brief review and comprehensive bibliography is offered focusing on racism in education.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Welsch, Erwin K. The Negro In The United States: A Research Guide. Bloomington, Ind.: University of Indiana. 1964.

Organized material under the main headings of science, philosophy, and race; Historical and Sociological background; The Major Issues Today, The Negro and the Arts. Also includes bibliographies, periodicals, and a selected list of national and state organizations

White, Ann Terry. George Washington Carver. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Scholastic. 1963.

A fictional biography of an exceptional man.

Williams, George W. History Of The Negro Race In America From 1619 To 1880. New York: Arno Press. 1833.

Negroes as slaves, as soldiers, and as citizens; together with a preliminary consideration of the unity of the human family, an historical sketch of Africa, and an account of the Negro governments of Sierra Leone and Liberia. A massive reference of primary source documents by the most significant Negro historian of the last century, often called the "black Bancroft."

Williams, John A., ed. Beyond The Angry Black. Bergenfield, New Jersey New American Library.

A gripping collection of stories, articles and poems exploring the meaning of the black experience. Authors include James Baldwin, Shirley Jackson, Richard Wright, Chester Himes, Margaret Walker, John Howard Griffin, Hagston Hughes.

Williams, John A. This Is My Country, Too. New York: New American Library. (Signet Books). 1965.

The discoveries and experiences of a Negro author on a U.S. cross-country trip made in 1963 at the request of Holiday Magazine. He has recorded the rebuffs and prejudices, the friendliness, the attitudes of people to him, and his reactions to them.

Wish, Harvey, ed. The Negro Since Emancipation. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall. 1964.

Anthology of selections by Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, James Weldon Johnson, Carter G. Woodson, Richard Wright, Ralph Bunche, Martin Luther King, and others.

Wish, Harvey. Slavery In The South. New York: Farrar (Noonday Press). 1964.

A collection of first-hand accounts of the South during the anthebellum period. Illustrates shades of opinion ranging from that of the Negro to that of the slave owner.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Woodson, Carter G. The Education Of The Negro Prior To 1861. New York: Arno Press. 1919.

A history of the education of the colored people of the United States from the beginning of slavery to the Civil War. A prime source of information on Negro schooling before the Civil War by one of the great Negro historians.

Woodson, Carter G. The Negro In Our History. Washington, D.C.: Associated Pub. 1959.

Textbook for high schools and colleges. Broad coverage of Negro achievements and the influence of the race on the world history.

Woodson, Carter G. Negro Makers Of History (Rev. Ed. by Wesley), Four Steps In Negro History, Vol. 2. Washington, D.C.: Associated Pub. 1958.

A basic and early textbook on Negro history for elementary school teachers.

Woodson, Carter G. The Story Of The Negro Retold. Washington, D.C.: Associated Pub.

Significant facts about the history of the Afro-American in the U.S. and in the international sphere. A classic work.

Woodward, C. Vann. The Strange Career Of Jim Crow. New York: Oxford University (Galaxy Books). 1957.

The story of rigid segregation in custom and law and how it pervaded the South at the beginning of the Century.

Work, Monroe N. A Bibliography Of The Negro In Africa And America. New York: Octagon Books. 1965.

Reprint of Work's 1929 comprehensive list of 17,000 references including books, articles, manuscripts, documents, pamphlets, maps, etc. before 1928. Begins with a section on the Negro in Africa, followed by settlement of America. Section 2 concerns the Negro in America and Section 3, the Negro in the West Indies and Latin America. Many references annotated. List of periodicals consulted and index of names.

Wright, Nathan. Black Power And Urban Unrest; Creative Possibilities, New York: Hawthorne Books. 1967.

A defensive of the Black Power movement and a call for many forms of dialogue between the Negro and White communities.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Wright, Richard. Black Boy. New York: Harper and Row. Originally published in 1945.

Classic autobiography of Wright tells of his childhood, early manhood in the South, his migration to the North and his decision to be a writer.

Wright, Richard. White Man, Listen! Garden City, New York: Doubleday. 1957.

An original and hard-hitting interpretation of what is happening to the majority of the world's population--the "non-white" peoples of Asia, Africa, and the East and West Indies.

Yates, Elizabeth. Amos Fortune: Free Man. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc. 1950.

A freeman of Africa is brought to Boston in 1725 as a captured slave. At the age of 60 he is freed and dies at the age of 91, a revered member of his community. A Newberry Book Award Winner. Highly recommended.

Yates, Elizabeth. Prudence Crandall, Woman Of Courage. New York: Dutton. 1955.

A young Connecticut school teacher in 1833 opens her "Academy for Young Ladies" to a Negro scholar and was persecuted, imprisoned and driven from town.

Year's Pictorial History Of The American Negro. Hammond. 1965.

A picture history of blacks and their struggles to achieve full equality as American citizens from the arrival of the first one in Virginia to the march on Washington in August, 1963.

Yinger, J. M. A Minority Group In American Society. New York: McGraw Hill.

Professor Yinger examines the basis of minority-majority relations in social stratification and distinguishes caste, minority-majority and class systems as three different stratification patterns. His primary focus is on black Americans and the racial situation in contemporary America.

Young, Margaret B. The First Book On American Negroes. New York: Watts. 1966.

The account of the struggles and accomplishments of the American Negro from 1619 to the present. It is well written and appropriately illustrated with photographs.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Young, Margaret B. The Picture Life of Ralph J. Bunche. New York: Watts. 1968.

Story of Bunche, from his boyhood in a poor midwestern family to Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs and winner of Nobel Peace Prize in 1950.

Young, Whitney M. To Be Equal. New York: McGraw Hill. 1964.

The conditions and grievances to which Negro citizens are addressing themselves at this period in our history are vividly described in this book.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Art, Drama, Literature, and Music

Abramson, Doris. Negro Playwrights In The American Theatre, 1925-1959. New York: Columbia University Press. 1969.

Eighteen plays by fifteen playwrights were presented during these years. This book analyzes these plays and their influence. An index makes the volume useful to literature students.

Achebe, Chinua. Arrow Of God. New York: Doubleday. 1966.

This magnificent novel about the juxtaposition of traditional African life and the European presence is highly recommended for those who wish a better understanding of their African brothers.

Achebe, Chinua. No Longer At East. New York: Fawcett World. 1960.

Sequel to Things Fall Apart, this novel takes a member of the Okonkwo family through the conflicts between Western and traditional African culture.

Achebe, Chinua. Things Fall Apart. New York: Fawcett World. 1962.

This profound but simply written novel set in West Africa just prior to the European intrusion is a good vehicle for introducing students to traditional African life.

Adoff, A. Black Out Loud. New York: MacMillan.

This collection of easily understood poetry is excellent for reading aloud and good material for promoting positive self-concepts for black young people.

Adoff, Arnold (ed.). I Am The Darker Brother: An Anthology Of Modern Poems By Negro Americans. New York: MacMillan. 1968.

An anthology of modern poems by Negro Americans.

Allen, Merritt P. Battle Lanterns. Canada: Longmans. 1949.

A series of action-packed adventures which befall a young man during the Revolutionary War. Of Special note is the fine portrayal of Luke, the ex-slave, and other Negro characters.

Armstrong, William H. Sounder. New York: Harper. 1969.

The son of a black share cropper searches for his father in "an awesome account of childhood pain, adult violence, and terrible varieties of hunger". Newberry Medal, 1970.

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Art, Drama, Literature, and Music

Bacon, Martha. Sophia Scrooby Preserved. Boston, Mass.: Little Brown. 1968.

Sophia came to the U.S. as a slave before the American Revolution. She managed to turn her adventurous life into something of good.

Baldwin, Anne Norris. Sunflowers For Tina. New York: Four Winds Press. 1970.

Tina and her grandmother share the joy of flowers discovered in an empty lot.

Baldwin, James. Blues For Mister Charlie. New York: Dell. 1964.

A play which tells the Negroes' blues for the white man"s moral crisis in America.

aldwin, James. The Fire Next Time. New York: Dell Books. 1962.

Two brilliant essays serving as both a warning and a plea to America.

Baldwin, James. Go Tell It On The Mountain. New York: Dell. 1963.

Set in Harlem, the story of young John's conversion on his fourteenth birthday, with flashbacks to the lives of three generations of his forebears.

Baldwin, James. Notes Of A Native Son. Boston, Mass.: Beacon Press. 1955.

Collection includes "Notes of a Native Son" from Harper's Magazine, "many Thousand Gone" from the Partisan Review and "Equal in Paris" from Commentary.

Barrett, W. E. Lilies Of The Field. New York: Doubleday. 1962.

A story of a young Southern Negro, recently discharged from the Army, who helps 4 German refugee nuns build a church.

Beim, Jerrold. Swimming Hole. New York: William Morrow. 1950.

Even the youngest child will understand the point of this book as it ridicules prejudice.

eim, Lorraine and Jerrold Beim. Two Is A Team. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc. 1945.

Boy-type trouble besets a pair of wagon racers who decide to get a job as a team to make up for their despair.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Art, Drama, Literature, and Music

Bishop, Curtis. Little League Heroes, 1960. Philadelphia, Pa.: Lippincott. 1960.

The story of an 11 year old's efforts to make the Little League team under the handicap of prejudice. His superior playing and making the team did not end his troubles.

Blanton, Catherine. Hold Fast To Your Dreams. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1967.

Novel of a Negro girl who wants to be a ballet dancer.

Bone, Robert A. The Negro Novel In America. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. 1965.

Novels written by American Negroes from 1890 to 1952 are analyzed and related to social and historic events of their day.

Bonham, Frank. Durango Street. New York: E.P. Dutton and Co., Inc. 1965.

The story of a young man as he makes his way in the streets by joining the neighborhood gand, becoming its leader, and creating new activities for his members.

Bonham, Frank. The Mystery Of The Fat Cat. New York: E.P. Dutton. 1968.

A funny, original, enterprising entertainment, and if one looks closely makes a couple of serious points.. Fat Cat's got lots of whiskers and the biggest smile in many a mystery.

Bonham, Frank. The Nitty Gritty. New York: E.P. Dutton. 1968.

Bonham tells of 17-year-old Charlie Matthews, who decides to escape his life of poverty by running away with itinerent, fast-talking Uncle Baron. The plot is suspenseful, and the characters are well drawn..

Bonsall, Crosby. The Case Of The Cat's Meow. New York: Harper and Row, Pub. 1965.

Schemes of the local private-eyes misfire as they continue in the detective business by attempting to find a missing pet.

Bonsall, Crosby. The Case Of The Hungry Stranger. New York: Harper and Row, Pub. 1963.

The loss of a blueberry pie brings out the neighborhood private-eyes as they uncover the amusing solution to the mystery.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Art, Drama, Literature, and Music

Bontemps, Arna. American Negro Poetry. New York: Hill and Wang. 1963.

A collection of over 170 poems by more than 50 prominent and less well-known American Negro poets. Especially strong in what the editor calls the Harlem Rennaissance of the 1920's - Countee Cullen, Jean Toomer, Helene Johnson, Frank Horne, and others.

Bontemps, Arna. Black Thunder. Boston, Mass.: Beacon. 1968.

Historical novel concerning a Negro insurrection in Va. in the 1800's led by a Negro slave named Gabriel Prosser. Provides a good picture of Southern plantation economy. Timely introduction by the author.

Bontemps, A. Chariot In The Sky. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1951.

An account of the Jubilee Singers, a small band of Negro students who toured this country and Europe after the Civil War earning money to save their struggling school in Nashville, woven into the story of a young runaway slave who became one of the singers. The book pictures the plight of the Negro during the War and Reconstruction, the beginning of Fisk University, and the introduction of the Negro spiritual.

Bontemps, Arna. ed. Golden Slippers: An Anthology Of Negro Poetry. New York: Harper and Row, Co. 1941.

A work for children compiled by an important black poet.

Bontemps, Arna. Lonesome Boy. Boston, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1955.

A boy finds that his silver trumpet can abolish his loneliness, but can also abolish reality.

Bontemps, Arna. Sad Faced Boy. Boston, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin. 1937.

Three boys find adventure and a lesson in a run-away trip from Alabama to New York.

Braithwaite, E. R. To Sir With Love. New York: Prentice-Hall. 1960.

A black teacher fights ignorance and poverty in the slums of London where life is explosive, primitive, cruel and full of racial prejudice. He helps his students find their own dignity as human beings.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Art, Drama, Literature, and Music

Brawley, Benjamin, ed. Early Negro American Writers. New York: Dover.

This anthology fills a much-neglected gap in the study of African-American literature. Most of the works are not literary gems, but they are worthy of study because of the historically significant roles most of the authors played. Informative and valid biographical introductions to each author are included.

Brewer, J. Mason. American Negro Folklore. Chicago, Ill.: Quadrangle. 1969.

A selection of the Negro's written and spoken culture comgining African folk literature with oral tradition.

Brodsky, Mimi. The House At 12 Rose Street. New York: Washington Square Press. 1966.

Account of a black family moving into an all white neighborhood.

*Brooks, Gwendolyn. Aloneness. Detroit, Mich.: Broadside Press.

The Pulitzer Prize Winning poet adds another to her list of poetry books for children. Suitable for reading aloud to younger children.

Brooks, G. Bronzeville Boys And Girls. New York: Harper and Row. 1956.

Poems about city children by the Pulitzer Prize Winner.

Brooks, Gwendolyn. Selected Poems. New York: Harper and Row. 1963.

A collection of the author's best poems.

Brown, Claude. Manchild In The Promised Land. New York: New American Library (Signet Books). 1966.

A vivid autobiographical picture of Harlem and the 1st generation of urban Negroes.

Brown, Sterling, ed. The Negro Caravan. Dryden Press. 1941.

A classic compilation of cultural contributions. (Revised ed. available.)

Brown, Sterling. The Negro In American Fiction And Negro Poetry And Drama. New York: Arno Press. 1937.

These are historical and critical studies originally published in the Bronze Booklets of the 1930's.

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Brown, William Wells. Clotelle. Miami, Fla.: Mnemosyne Publishing. 1969.

Originally published in 1867, the story of Clotelle and Jerome is considered the first novel by an American Black.

Burchard, Peter. Bimby. New York: Coward-McCann. 1968.

Story of one crucial day in the life of an American slave on the Georgia coast shortly before the Civil War.

*Burchardt, Nellie. Project Cat. New York: Watts. 1966.

The children of several nationalities and races discover an injured tabby cat and care for her until an injured paw mends. The children accept each other without question and their relations are an inspiration for young readers.

Butcher, Margaret Just. The Negro In American Culture. New York: Knopf. 1956.

Describes the contributions of the Negro in many areas -- music, literature, the theatre, and other arts.

Carlson, Natalie S. Ann Aurelia And Dorothy. New York: Harper. 1968.

"The normal home situation of a Negro girl, Dorothy, is contrasted with the off-again, on-again home of white Ann Aurelia through the friendship of the two imaginative 5th graders." This readable story will help children comprehend the confusing contemporary scene of social ills such as broken homes.

Carlson, Natalie S. Empty Schoolhouse. New York: Harper and Row, Pub. 1965.

A chilling account of what happens to a young girl following a desegregation order in Louisiana.

Chandeer, Ruth Forbes. Ladder To The Sky. New York: Aberlard-Schuman, Limited. 1959.

Twelve year old Chip grows up quickly when his family moves to a new farm.

Chapman, Abraham, ed. Black Voices: An Anthology Of Afro-American Literature. Bergenfield, New Jersey: New American Library.

Fiction, autobiography, poetry, and literary criticism by black Americans, selected from the work of well-known authors as well as younger writers whose work is being published here for the first time. Contributors include Ralph Ellison, Richard Wright, James Weldon Johnson, James Baldwin, Gwendolyn Brooks, Langston Hughes, and Margaret Walker.

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Clarke, John H. ed. American Negro Short Stories. New York: Hill and Wang. 1966.

Collection of 31 stories by Negroes. Some selections are unavailable elsewhere. Brief sketches of the authors are given.

Clarke, John Henrik. William Styron's Nat Turner: Ten Black Writers Response. Boston, Mass.: Beacon Press. 1968.

Necessary for a Black perspective of this slave revolutionist.

Clifton, L. Some of The Days Of Everett Anderson. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1970.

Everett Anderson is a marvelously alive little boy. Delightfully written in verse. Beautifully illustrated.

Clymer, Eleanor. My Brother Stevie. New York: Holt. 1967.

Annie Jenner lived in a big city project with her poor grandmother and her super-mischievous eight-year-old brother. Her new teacher influenced her life and changed it for the better even though things were often far from smooth.

Coles, Robert. Dead End School. Boston, Mass.: Little Brown. 1968.

Story of a 6th grade Negro boy whose mother insists he be bussed to a good school in a white district. The author conveys a sense of feeling to the children of city areas that others do care about their plight.

Colman, Hila. Classmates By Request. New York: Morrow. 1964.

Story of the daughters of a progressive lawyer assigned to the city's Commission on Integration and Urban Renewal and the daughter of an activist Negro teacher. Offers no easy solutions or final answers but mirrors the real world.

Cone, Molly. Other Side Of The Fence. Boston, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin.

Joey visits his aunt for the summer in a small segregated town where the first black family to move in is being totally ignored. By accident he meets the family, like them, and becomes more and more indignant at their treatment.

Courlander, Harold. The Hat Shaking Hat and Other Tales From The Gold Coast. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World. 1957.

Stories which have been told for generations.

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Courlander, Harold. The King's Drum And Other African Stories. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World. 1962.

A rich collection of folk lore brought together by an expert story teller.

Courlander, Harold and E. A. Eshugbayi. Olode The Hunger And Other Tales From Nigeria. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World.

Collection of authentic, humorous folk tales of the Yoruba people. Characters are both human and animal.

Cullen, Countee. Caroling Dusk: An Anthology Of Verse By Negro Poets. New York: Cunbar, Cotter, et al., 1927.

No annotation given.

Culver, Eloise C. Great American Negroes In Verse. Washington, D.C.: Associated Pub. 1966.

Forty-one short poems on Negro history from Crispus Attucles, one of the 1st Americans to die in the American Revolution to James Meredith, the 1st Negro to graduate from the University of Mississippi. Although the title suggests only Negroes, poems about others are included.

D'Amato, Janet, and Alex D'Amato. African Crafts For You To Make. New York: Julian Messner. 1969.

An introduction briefly summarizes African craftwork and techniques their use of abstractions and symbols, and the role of religious beliefs in the making of figures, wall panels, masks, costumes, and household and other items in wood, metal, clay, ivory, beads, and woven fiber. Carefully diagrammed illustrations are provided, together with a description of the source and purpose of each object.

David, Jay, ed. Growing Up Black. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1968

An unusual collection of descriptions of black children as recalled by adults.

Davis, Ossie. Purlie Victorious. New York: Samuel French. 1962.

Text of modern New York play dealing with race as a torment in American lives.

deAngeli, Marguerite. Bright April. New York: Doubleday. 1946.

A happy home, enjoyment of school, pride of being a Brownie Scout all contribute to make the little Negro girl very happy. Kindliness and understanding of the Negro problem prevail.

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Decker, Duane. Hit And Run. New York. Wm. Morrow. 1949.

A Negro with a quick temper finds his first year in the big league baseball camp very difficult. His problems are much like those of Jack Robinson.

DeLeeux, Adele. Barred Road. New York: MacMillan. 1954.

A story for older girls about the friendship between a Negro girl and a white girl and how it withstands the pressures of a hot always understanding community.

Dietz, Elizabeth. Musical Instruments Of Africa. New York: John Day and Co. 1965.

An authentic and fascinating study of African Music. This highly recommended book should be part of any study of music of Africa.

'obrin, Arnold. Scat. New York: Four Wings Press. 1971

Scat learns about jazz and blues and to listen to his heart on the advice of his grandmother.

Dodds, Barbara. Negro Literature For High School Students. Champaign, Illinois: National Council of Teachers of English. 1968.

Compilation includes suggestions for including Black literature in the curriculum.

Dorson, Richard M. American Negro FolkTales. Greenwich, Conn: Fawcett. 1967.

Presents contributions to our folklore made by American blacks.

Dover, Cedric. American Negro Art. New York: New York Graphic Society. 1960.

An extensive illustrated survey.

Dunbar, Paul Lawrence. The Complete Poems Of Paul Laurence Dunbar. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. 1940.

The first American Negro of pure African blood to reveal innate distinction in literature. His dialect pieces are delightful.

*Dunbar, Paul Laurence. Little Brown Baby; Poems For Young People. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. 1957.

Collection of 25 of Dunbar's poems which children enjoy. A brief biography of the poet provides background.

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Elder, Lonne III. Ceremonies In Dark Old Men. Bergenfield, New Jersey: New American Library.

This play, which opened in New York in 1969, tells the intensely moving story of a Harlem family--Russell B. Parker, his sons, Theo and Bobby, and his daughter, Adele--all caught in the vicious cycle of ghetto life, exploited by the white man yet victimized by blacks as well.

Ellison, Ralph. Invisible Man. New York: Random House. 1952.

The search of a Southern Negro who goes to the North trying to find his true identity. For mature students only.

Emanuel, James and Theodore Gross (eds.). Dark Symphony: Development Of Negro Literature In America. New York: Free Press. 1968.

No annotation.

Fall, Thomas. Canalboat To Freedom. New York: Dial. 1966.

Benja is a young black boy who works on a canalboat. His older friend, Lundius, protects him and trains him to take part in smuggling fugitive slaves North. Lundius loses his life and Banja suddenly grows up.

Fast, Howard. Freedom Road. New York: Pocket Books. 1946.

Historical novel based on the Reconstruction Period in the South following the Civil War. Concerns Gideon Jackson, a Negro leader who rose from illiteracy to become a member of Congress.

Faulkner, Georgene. Melindy's Happy Summer. New York: Julian Messner. 1949.

Melinda is the ambassador from her church in Boston to the farm of white people in Maine. Her summer experiences make it a very reasonable story.

Faulkner, Georgene. Melindy's Medal. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1967.

Charming story of a Negro girl in a federal housing project who wi a medal for bravery.

Feelings, Tom. Black Pilgrimage. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard

Lovely drawings of Feeling's youthful experiences with an explanation of his decision to become an artist.

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'ife, Dale. Who's In Charge Of Lincoln? New York: Coward-McCann. 1965.

Adventures of an 8-year-old boy who visits the sights in Washington, D.C., all by himself when his mother goes to the hospital to have a baby.

Fisher, Miles M. Negro Slave Songs In The U.S. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press. 1953.

A collection of the songs of the slaves.

Franklin, John Hope, (ed.). Three Negro Classics. New York: Avon. 1965.

Contains three important books in one volume, with an introduction by Franklin.

Freeman, Don. Corduroy. New York: Viking Press. 1968.

A stuffed bear in a department store so fascinated a little girl that when her mother can't buy it, she returns the next day and buys it out of her own savings. In the meantime, the toy has had many adventures in the store.

Fritz, Jean. Brady. Engelwood Cliffs, N. J.: Scholastic. 1966.

Excellent story set in 1863 of a boy in Pennsylvania whose father a minister, is a conductor on the Underground Railroad.

Gates, Doris. Little Vic. New York: Viking Press. 1951.

The story of a boy who encounters many problems caring for the horse he loves.

Giovanni, Nikki. Black Feeling, Black Talk, Black Judgment. New York: Morrow. 1970.

A collection of poems by the young poet.

Giovanni, Nikki. Gemini: An Extended Autobiographical Statement On My First Twenty-Five Years Of Being A Black Poet. New York: Viking Press.

The brilliant young poet describes the people and events that shaped her life and her creative development.

Gipson, Fred. Trail-Driving Rooster. New York: Harper. 1955.

Boisterous tall tale about a rooster whose fighting spirit saves him from the frying pan. This excellent read-a-loud story has all the flavor of the authenic American tall tale.

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Glubok, Shirley. The Art Of Africa. New York: Harper and Row. 1965.

An introduction to both Africa and art chosen specially for children.

Goldine, August. Straight Hair, Curly Hair. New York: Crowell. 1966.

An elementary level discussion of racial differences and similarities.

Gould, Jean. That Dunbar Boy: The Story Of America's Famous Negro Poet. Berkley, Calif.: Berkley Pub. 1964.

Easily read, interesting story of one of America's great poets.

Graham, Lorenz. North Town. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 1965.

The family from South town is followed North where the teenage boy's experiences in the new community tell a classic story of our time.

Graham, Lorenz. South Town. New York: New American Library. (Signet Books). 1965.

A gripping story of a teenager in the rural South whose intelligent family experiences racial discrimination.

Graham, L. Whose Town. New York: Follett. 1969.

A sequel to North town, this novel deals with the ever increasing complexity of being black in a white society from the perspective of a teenager. (Last of the series).

Gregory, Dick. The Shadow That Scares Me. New York: Doubleday. 1968.

Some humorous yet very serious lay sermons about the black-white situation in America and some of the things that have to be done.

Gregory, Dick. Write Me In. New York: Bantam. 1968.

In the form of a political tract. Gregory's views ranging from Vietnam to local policemen, to gun control. Less a humorous approach than a harsh attack on what he considers to be hypocrisy in America.

Grifalconi, Ann. City Rhythms. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc. 1965.

Outstanding illustrations of the rythm of activities in a city.

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Griffin, John Howard. Black Like Me. New York: New American Lib. (Signet Books). 1961.

A daring experiment in which a white Texas spent a year disguised as a Negro to discover exactly how it feels to be a Negro in the South.

Gross, Seymour., ed. Images Of The Negro In American Literature. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1961.

Perceptive essays shed light on historical, sociological and literary factors behind changing ideas of the Negro in literature.

Grossman, Barney. Black Means. New York: Hill and Wang. 1970.

With pupils of P.S. 150, The Bronx, N.Y. - Positive definitions of the word "black".

Hansberry, Lorraine. A Raisin In The Sun. New York: Random House. 1959.

Excellent characterizations in a drama of Negro family in Chicago when they receive $10,000. legacy and their dreams unfold. Selected for its excellent writing.

Hawkinson, L. Little Boy Who Lives Up High. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Co. 1967.

Simply told story and appealing pictures in color and black and white effectively depict some of the unique aspects of modern city living.

Hayden, Robert, ed. Kaleidoscope: Poems By American Negro Poets. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World. 1967.

Poems chosen as best examples of literary style of American black poetry.

Hayes, Florence. Skid. New York: Houghton, Mifflin. 1948.

Skid moves from Georgia to Connecticut where he faces problems which he eventually solves.

Hentoff, Nat. Jazz Country. New York: Dell. 1967.

A white teenager who wants to become a jazz musician finds that his color is a barrier. An interesting story of his struggles for acceptance.

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Hill, Elizabeth Starr. Evan's Corner. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1967.

Beautifully illustrated story of a young boy who is given a corner of his own in his family's small, crowded apartment.

Hill, Herbert. (ed.). Soon One Morning: New Writing By American Negroes 1940-62. New York: Knopf. 1963.

Collection of the expression of American black writers, 1940-1962. Brooks, Petry, Ellison join Baldwin, Hughes, and Wright. Biographical notes.

Hughes, Langston. The Best Short Stories By Negro Writers: An Anthology from 1899 To Present. Boston, Mass.: Little Brown. 1967.

Forty-seven moving stories with locales from the Carribean, Chicago, New York, California, and the Deep South. Brief bio. of authors included.

Hughes, Langston. Don't You Turn Back. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1967.

This collection of poems includes "Mother To Son" from which the title of the book is taken.

*Hughes, Langston. The Dream Keeper. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1932.

Poetry for children with a wide range from lyrics to blues.

Hughes, Langston. Famous Negro Music Makers. New York: Dodd, Mead. 1955.

Brief bio. sketches of: James A. Bland, Bert Williams, Bill Robinson, Leadbelly, Jelly Roll Martin, Roland Hayes, William Grant Still, Bessie Smith, Duke Ellington, Ethel Waters, Louis Armstrong, Marian Anderson, Bernie Benjamin, Mahalia Jackson, Dean Dixon, Lena Horne --

Hughes, Langston. First Book Of Jazz. New York: Watts. 1955.

Simple explanation of the history of jazz from African drums to Calloway and Gillespie. Companion record is Folleways FP 712.

Hughes, Langston. New Negro Poets. U.S.A. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press. 1964.

A varied collection of poems representing thirty-seven poets. Includes brief biographies.

Hughes, Langston, and Arna W. Bontemps, eds. Poetry Of The Negro. Garden City, New York: Doubleday. 1949.

Collection of American [illegible] through the decade of World War II.

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Hughes, Langston. Simple's Uncle Sam. New York: Hill and Wang. 1965.

A collection of 46 stories by Jesse B. Simple, citizen of Harlem, commenting with sharp wit on American life today as he sees it.

Hunter, Kristin. The Soul Brothers And Sister Lou. New York: Chas. Schribner's Sons. 1968.

Sit in a black community, this novel tells how a teenage girl discovers the positive values of her world and the pride of her people and herself.

Jackson, Jesse. Anchor Man. New York: Dell, Yearling Series. 1947.

What with Charley's being a senior, a member of the student council and "anchor man" on the school's fames track team, all seems well. But when a large number of black students transfer to Arlington High, Charley finds himself once again in the middle of conflict.

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Jackson, J. Call Me Charley. New York: Dell. 1967.

Based on the author's life. An interesting story of a lone Negro boy in junior high school in a small middle-class suburb of a Northern city.

Jackson, Jesse. Charley Starts From Scratch. New York: Dell. 1968.

Further adventures of "Charley".

Johnson, James W. Autobiography Of An Ex-Coloured Man. New York: Hill and Wang. 1960.

Novel depicting a Negro who "passes" his feelings and thoughts. Provides a remarkable insight into the life of a Negro intellectual.

Johnson, James Weldon. The Books Of American Negro Spirituals. New York: Viking Press. 1940.

Collection of spirituals with simple piano accompaniments.

Johnson, James Weldon. Lift Every Voice And Sing. New York: Hawthorn Books.

The words and music to the Black National Anthem with an introduction about the history of its development.

Jones, LeRoi. Blues People: Negro Music In White America. New York: Morrow. 1963.

The author uses economic and social stories in the development of the early "blues" music.

Jones, LeRoi. The Dead Lecturer. New York: Grove Press. 1964.

Poet, novelist and playwright, LeRoi Jones selects his poetry.

Jones, Ruth Fosdick. Escape To Freedom. New York: Random House. 1958.

Using the true adventures of her grandparents, the author has written a lively story about two boys who join in the exciting work of running a "station" on the underground railroad.

Jordan, J. Who Look At Me. New York. Thomas Y. Crowell. 1969.

Collection of paintings of Negro Am., many are in color, are illustrated through a poem. It is a thing of beauty for any age child.

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Jordan, June, ed. Soulscript. Garden City, New York: Doubleday. 1970.

A wide-ranging anthology mostly of contemporary poetry, reflecting a cross section of attitudes toward the black experience. Contributors include Langston Hughes, Gwendolyn Brooks, David Henderson LeRoi Jones, Clarence Major, and talented poets who were not yet twenty-one.

Joseph, Stephen M. The Me Nobody Knows: Children's Voices From The Ghetto. New York: Avon. 1969.

A teacher in the ghetto schools of New York City has collected poems, stories, letters and essays written by elementary and secondary students - Puerto Rican and Black - living in the slum areas.

Justus, May. New Boy In School. New York: Hasting House Pub. 1963.

A seven-year-old boy's experiences in a new school in Nashville, Tenn.

Keats, E. J. Goggles! New York: MacMillan. 1969.

When two small boys and their dog find a pair of goggles, three older boys covet the treasure. How the two small boys and the dog outsmart the older boys is a very exciting tale. Excellent illustrations.

Keats, Ezra Jack. John Henry: An American Legend. New York: Pantheon Books. 1965.

Favorite folk tale for all in unique illustration.

Keats, Ezra Jack. A Letter To Amy. New York: Harper and Row. 1968.

Peter invites Amy to his Birthday party, but knocks her down on the way to mail the invitation.

Keats, Jack Ezra. The Snowy Day. New York: Viking Press. 1962.

A delightful pictorial account of a small child's first experience in the snow and the magic of a snowball which disappears when put into a coat pocket. Caldecott Medal, 1962.

Keats, Ezra Jack. Whistle For Willie. New York: Viking Press. 1964.

Small children will identify readily with Peter's desire to learn how to whistle. The color and design seem more impressive than those in Snowy Day. A New York Times reviewer said that this "is very likely a profound lesson for a young white child--that human beings can be Negro without having anyone remark on the fact".

elley, William. A Different Drummer. New York: Hutchinson. 1963.

A gripping novel of a Southern town -- the actions that led to the sudden departure of every Negro from town.

Kempner, Carol. Nicholas. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1968.

A balloon man helps a small boy find his way home when he becomes lost on the subway.

Kessler, Leonard P. Here Comes The Strikeout. New York: Harper and Row. 1965.

Despair is offset for Bobby when his friend Willie teaches him to hit the ball.

King, W. Black Short Story Anthology. Bergenfield, New Jersey: New American Library.

Introduction by John Oliver Killens. An Outstanding collection of 29 stories defining the torment and beauty of black life in America. Included are selections by James Baldwin, Nikki Giovanni, Ralph Ellison, John Williams, Ed Bullins, Alice Walker, Ernest Gaines and LeRoi Jones.

Kohl, Herbert. Children. Bergenfield, New Jersey: New American Library.

A former teacher recalls his two years in a Harlem school, the difficult but highly rewarding work with frightened children and the frustration of dealing with unresponsive school administrators. A wide selection of stories, poetry and drawings by the children included.

Konigsburg, E. L. Jennifer, Hecate, MacBeth, William McKinley, and Me, Elizabeth. New York: Atheneum. 1967.

Two lovely girls - one a witch, the other her apprentice - are drawn together in an interracial friendship.

Krementz, Jill. Sweat Pea. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World. 1969.

A photographic bio. of a little girl from Alabama with a unique quality of joyousness. Her hopes, fears, delights and disappointments are those of American children everywhere.

Landeck, Beatrice. Echoes of Africa in Folk Songs of the Americas. New York: McKay. 1961.

A well-known musicologist makes folk music and jazz from Africa to the Americas.

Lansdown, Brenda. Galunph. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1968.

Galunph, a cat, belongs to 5 different people and visits them all at certain times of the day until an emergency draws all her owners together.

Lawrence, Jacob. Harriet and the Promised Land. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1968.

Ballad about Harriet Jubman, famous black heroine of the underground railroad.

Lee, Don L. Don't Cry, Scream. Detroit: Broadside. 1969.

A collection of poems reflecting the rage, compassion and wit of the present Black Cultural Revolution.

Lee, Harper. To Kill a Mockingbird. New York: Popular Lib. 1960.

A gripping, timely story of what happened in an Alabama small town when a white lawyer defended a Negro unjustly accused of a crime.

Lester, Julius. Black Folktales. New York: E. P. Dutton. 1969.

Julius Lester has given children's literature its first view from the inside of Afro-American folklore in this powerful, funny, sardonic collection of tales which sing out in their own beautiful idion. This is folklore serving its primeval function--a testament of living culture.

Levy, Mimi Cooper. Corrie and the Yankee. New York: Viking Press. 1959.

The 10 year old Negro daughter of a union scout becomes a heroine in her own right. Good story.

Lewis, Samella S. et al. Black Artists on Art. Los Angeles: Ward Ritchie Press. 1970.

The color plates are not the best and too much material is covered in too little space. To be used until better material is available.

Lexau, Joan. Benjie. New York: Dial Press. 1964.

A resourceful Benjie manages to find granny's lost earring, a prized gift from grandpa on their wedding day.

Lexau, Joan. I Should Have in Bed! New York: Harper and Row Pub. 1965.

Some days everything goes wrong and it might just be that you should go home and start over.

Lexau, Joan M. Striped Ice Cream. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. 1968.

Refusing to go on welfare, mama has to have many extra jobs in order to provide for her five children. This worries the youngest child for fear she won't be able to have her wanted birthday dinner including striped ice cream (chocolate & vanilla) for her eighth birthday. It is an exceedingly warm and satisfying story of a city family.

Litto, Frederic M., ed. Play from Black Africa. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, Hill & Wang Series.

"The Rhythm of Violence" by Louis Nkosi; "Edufa" by Efua T. Sutherland; "The Literary Society" by Henry Ofori; "Song of a Goat" by John Pepper Clark; "The Rain Killers" by Alfred Hutchinson; and "The Jewels of the Shrine" by James Ene Henshaw.

Lomax, Alan, and Raoul Abdul. 3,000 Years of Black Poetry. New York: Dodd. 1970.

Collection of poetry from Africa, Egypt, Europe, South America, the Caribbean and the United States.

Lovelace, Maud Hart. The Valentine Box. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell 1966.

A new girl at school dreads the coming of Valentine's Day.

Marshall, Catherine. Julie's Heritage. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic. 1957.

Fictional story of a Negro girl's experiences in a Northern setting when she enters a predominantly white high school.

Martin, Bill R. I Am Freedon's Child. New York: Bowman. 1970.

Vivid pictures of American youth are accompanied by poetry on freedom.

Mather, Melissa. One Summer In Between. New York: Harper Row. 1967.

Harriet Brown, a 19 year old Negro college student, finds summer employment with a white family in Vermont. She finds that being human is more important than being black or white.

Mayerson, Charlotte Leon. Two Blocks Apart: Juan Gonzales and Peter Quinn. New York: Rinehart Holt. 1965.

Means, Florence C. Great Day in the Morning. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1946.

The story of a young girl's ambition for education and her struggle to fulfill her college degree.

Means, Florence C. Reach for a Star. New York: Houghton Mifflin. 1957.

A discerning story about life on a Negro college campus.

Means, Florence C. Shuttered Windows. New York: Houghton Mifflin. 1938.

A young girl, educated in the North, goes to live on a primitive island off the coast of South Carolina and confronts problems formerly unknown to her.

Means, Florence C. Tolliver. Boston: Houghton. 1963.

Jane Emmaline Tolliver loved a fellow student at Fisk University until he cheated on his final exam. Bitter and angry she returned home vowing never to get involved with others again.

Miles, Miska. Mississippi Possum. Boston: Little Brown. 1965.

A story of life on the lower Mississippi which involves a family being flooded out of their home. A frightened possum is among the evacuees and is befriended by Rose Mary and Jefferson Jackson. Only the illustrations show that the Jacksons are Negros.

Moody, Anne. Coming of Age in Mississippi. New York: Dial Press. 1968.

A girl growing up in Southern poverty is also a history of our time.

McBrown, Gertrude Parthenia. Picture Poetry Book. Washington, D.C.: Associated Press. 1935.

Simple verses, attractively illustrated.

McGovern, Ann. Black is Beautiful. New York: Four Winds Press. 1969.

Black gum drops, black lace, and a black face help to celebrate the theme. Black is beautiful.

Newell, Hope. A Cap for Mary Ellis. Berkley, California: Berkley Pub. (Highland Paperbacks). 1953.

Problems of two Negro girls in a previously all-white nursing school in Upstate New York and how the problems are solved.

Newell, Hope. Mary Ellis, Student Nurse. Berkley California: Berkley Pub. (Highland Paperbacks). 1958.

Interesting story of the experiences of a Negro girl in a white hospital.

Norris, Gunilla. B. The Good Morrow. New York: Atheneum Pub. 1969.

Strong characterizations mark this familiar predictable story about Nancy, a sharp-tongued little girl, who goes to camp with Josie, a little Negro girl, who is haunted by fears and insecurity.

Parks, Gordon. The Learning Tree. New York: Harper & Row. 1963.

Gripping novel of a Negro boy growing up in a white man's world and his family's struggle to understand and accept the problems of their day.

Patterson, Lindsay. Black Theater. Bergenfield, New Jersey: New American Library.

Includes "St. Louis Woman," Arna Bontemps and Countee Cullen; "Take a Giant Step," Louis Peterson; "In Splendid Error," William Branch; "Trouble in Mind," Alice Childress; "Simply Heavenly," Langston Hughes; "A Raisin in the Sun," Lorraine Hansberry; "Purlie Victorious," Ossie Davis; "Dutchman," LeRoi Jones; "The Amen Corner," James Baldwin; "In the Wine Time," Ed Bullins; "No Place to be Somebody," Charles Gordone.

Petry, Ann. Titube of Salem Village. New York: Crowell. 1964.

Fictionalized bio. of a black woman who lived through the Salem Witch Trials of the 1690's.

Porter, James A. Modern Negro Art. New York: The Dryden Press. 1943.

Study with photographs includes paintings of Henry Tanner, Charles White, Romare Bearden, Horace Pippin, Jacob Lawrence and the work of sculptors Sargent & Johnson, Elizabeth Catlett, Augusta Savage and Richmond Barthe.

Randall, Blossom E. Fun for Chris. Chicago: Albert Whitonare & Co. 1956.

A child's mother helps him with his puzzling questions about his friend.

Rinkoff, Barbara. Member of the Gang. New York: Crown. 1968.

A Negro boy disliking his environment in the urban slums joins a gang he knows little about. For the first time, he finds himself in trouble with the law. Characterization and dialogue are above average.

Rollins, Charlemae, ed. Christmas Gift. Chicago: Follet Pub. 1963.

Authology of Christmas songs, stories, and poems compiled by a leading black authority of children's literature.

Rollins, Charlemae. Famous American Negro Poets. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1965.

Bio. data about Black poets such as Wheatley, Johnson, Dunbar, Newsome, Bontemps, Hughes, Cullen, Walker and Brooks.

Rollins, Charlemae. Famous Negro Entertainers of Stage, Screen, and T.V. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. 1967.

Collective bio. that includes the lives and careers of 16 colored entertainers in U.S.

Scott, Ann Herbert. Big Cowboy Western. New York: Lee & Shepard Co., Inc. 1965.

What's a cowboy suit without a horse?

Scott, Ann Herbert. Sam. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1967.

A small boy has the feeling that no one cares to have him around.

Shotwell, Louisa R. Roosevelt Grady. New York: Grosset. 1963.

Warm story of the desire of a migrant child for schooling and a permanent home.

Showers, Paul. Your Skin and Mine. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. 1965.

A let's-read-and-find-out science book includes such terms as melanin in a simplified text regarding skin color.

Steptoe, John. Stevie. New York: Harper & Row. 1969.

When a neighborhood child comes to stay with Stevie while his mother goes to work, some normal traits of a preschool child develop, as jealousy, selfishness, aloneness, and a definite need for companionship. These make up the story. Excellent illustrations.

Sterling, D. et al. Lift Every Voice. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic. 1959.

The fictional story of a Negro girl who attends a predominantly white high school.

Sterne, E. Long [illegible] Schoone: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic. 1960.

Story of a [illegible] ship and a man's struggle for freedom.

Stolz, Mary. A Wonderful, Terrible Time. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic Magazines. 1967.

Inseparable friends from a racially mixed neighborhood adjust to their first summer at camp.

Stowe, H. Uncle Tom's Cabin. New York: Washington Square.

First came out in book form in 1852. Showed Negro life, character, suffering, and humor under slave system. The novel carried emotional impact in the antislavery movement. Has been credited with hastening the Civil War.

Styron, William. The Confessions of Nat Turner. New York: Random House. 1967.

Bio. novel of Nat Turner, an educated slave, who in 1831 was condemned to death for leading a slave revolt in Virginia.

Sutherland, Efua. Playtime in Africa. New York: Antheneum. 1962.

Good photos by Willis E. Bell and a simple text capture the joy children at play.

Terry, Ellen. My Dog Rinty. New York: Viking.

A small Negro child living in a bleak section of Harlem has great problems when his dog gets into difficulties. Excellent picture of the neighborhood including stores, home, school, church, housing project, and the newspaper office.

Toomer, Jean. Cane. New York: University Books. 1968.

Character sketches and poems of Black life reveal an original and personal style.

Tunis, John. All-American. New York: Hancourt Brace & Co., Inc. 1942.

Racial prejudice, democracy and ethical principles are brought to the forefront of a school's campus by Ronald, an idealistic and determined young man.

Turner, Morrie. Wee Pals. New York: National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Integrated cartoon leaflet for all ages prepared for NCCJ by syndicated cartoonist.

Udry, Janice May. What Mary Jo Shared. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Company. 1966.

Mary Jo finally finds something she can share with her classmates that no one else has thought of.

Udry, J. M. What Mary Jo Wanted. Chicago: Albert Whitman. 1966.

Mary Jo's new puppy causes many sleepless nights for everyone until a solution is finally found.

Vogel, Isle-Margret. Hello, Henry. New York: Parent's Mag. Press. 1965.

Adventure is . . . two imaginative young men in a strange new supermarket.

Vroman, Mary Elizabeth. Harlem Summer. Berkley, California: Berkley Publ. 1967.

A young boy comes from Alabama to Harlem for vacation.

Wagner, J. J.T. New York: Van Nostrand. 1969.

A dramatic story of a small inner-city boy who has problems in the slum neighborhood. His grandma comes from the South to help celebrate Christmas; and while she's there, the boy rescues an injured cat and tries to save it, but is unsuccessful when older boys cause it to be killed. The suffering of the child over his lost cat and his problems which are grave bring him the attention and love of the others, especially the grandma. His eventual growth and maturity are deeply moving. (Illustrated by Gordon Parks.)

Walker, Margaret. Jubilee. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1966.

A story by a slave woman, Vyrey, of plantation life in Georgia, and the events of the Civil War. For mature readers.

Wallace, Irving. The Man. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett (Crest Books). 1964.

What happens when a Negro through succession from the U.S. Senate becomes President and faces heavy responsibility of crises--foreign, domestic, and personal.

Weik, M. The Jazz Man. New York: Atheneum Pub. 1966.

Haunting, sad glimpse into the life of a crippled boy.

*Whiting, Helen A. Negro Art, Music, and Rhyme for Young Folks. Washington, D.C.: Associated Publishers.

Supplementary reading in the primary grades.
Part I - African Art and Music.

*Whiting, Helen A. Negro Folk Tales for Pupils in the Primary Grades. Washington, D.C.: Associated Publ.

Very simple retellings of familiar stories. The large type and profuse illustrations attract younger readers.

Whitney, Phyllis. Willow Hill. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

A novel about the problems of integration in a suburban high school.

Williams, John A. The Man Who Cried I Am. Bergenfield, New Jersey: New American Library.

The sudden, mysterious death of a friend brings a prominent black writer to Amsterdam. His mission--to obtain documentation of Washington's plans to seize and imprison black activists in concentration camps and to relay the information to black leaders in the United States.

Wright, Richard. Native Son. New York: Harper.

Orig. pub. 1941. An intense and powerful novel of a Negro youth whose resentment of life is expressed in voilence and murder. Mr. Wright has written several other books which have appeared in paperback form. The teacher should use his own discreation in the assignment of these books.

X, Malcolm. Malcolm X Speaks. New York: Grove (Evergreen Books).

Edited by George Breitman. Selections from Malcolm X's speeches and statements during the last eight months of his life.

X, Malcolm with Alex Haley. The Autobiography of Malcolm X. New York: Grove.

The sordid story of a ghetto man who struggles to survive by any means his introduction to the Black Muslum Movement, a history of the movement, and its effect upon his life.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Audio-Visual Materials

Films

*African Girl . . . Malobi. Thousand Oaks, California: Atlantis Educational Films.

Village life in West Africa, featuring the activities of ten-year old Malobi who dreams of teaching in her native Nigeria.

*Anansi the Spider. New York: Texture Films, Inc.

Anansi is a folk hero of the Ashanti people of Ghana. He is a spider with human qualities, and stories of his mischievous adventures, part of the oral tradition of West Africa, have been transported to the West Indies and Southern United States. (Color Film, Animated.)

Black Dimension in American Art. Hollywood, California: Aims.

Art work is shown of fifty black artists such as Pajaud, White, Hunt, Outterbridge. The paintings fall into natural groups: African influence, the struggle for freedom, romantic symbolism and abstract art. (Color film.)

Black History: Lost, Stolen or Strayed. Santa Monica, California: BFA.

Bill Cosby as narrator tells of the considerable contribution of Black Americans to the development and wealth of the United States. Footage from historic and contemporary Hollywood films illustrates the development of the Negro stereotype. (Color film.)

The Black Soldier. Santa Monica: BFA

Narrator Bill Cosby documents the participation of Black men in America's Wars through the use of new footage, paintings, drawings, cartoons, etchings. (B/W film.)

George Washington Carver. Santa Monica. BFA

Film traces the life of Carver who devoted his life to agricultural research and who used the peanut plant to enrich the Southern land and save the economy. Historic footage shows Carver at work in his laboratory at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. (B/W film.)

Confrontation: Dialogue in Black and White. Bloomington, Indiana: IU A-V Center.

Interviews with Chicago citizens, black and white, at the end of a tense summer.

Diary of a Harlem Family. Bloomington, Indiana: IU A-V Center.

A poignant view of the plight of one family living in New York City's black Harlem, seen through the photographs of Gordon Parks. Parks' story reveals an all-too-common tragedy: inadequate educational background; restricted job opportunities; a lack of food and adequate heating; drinking; despair; and the hostility and violence that can result. The impotence of poverty agencies or others to help leaves the family's difficulties unsolved. (B/W film.)

Frederick Douglass: The House on Cedar Hill. New York: McGraw-Hill.

The interior is shown of Cedar Hill, memorial home of Frederick Douglass in Anacostia, Maryland. Film relates Douglass' family life, his escape and purchase of his freedom, his work with Abolitionists (Susan B. Anthony, John Brown, Harriet Tubman) and his opposition to the Klu Klux Klan. (B/W film.)

Paul Lawrence Dunbar: American Poet. Santa Monica: BFA.

Film presents the life of Paul Lawrence Dunbar (1872-1906). He grew up in Ohio, but his father's experiences as an escaped slave were part of his heritage. Dunbar wrote poetry, novels, musicals, numerous sketches. (Color film.)

Felicia. Santa Monica... BFA

Felicia, young black American, speaks of prejudice and its effects on one's goals and ambitions. She is concerned about the apathy of adults in her community who "just don't care anymore." She hopes to go to college and return to her community to help improve it. She believes the younger generation cares about society's problems and will change unfavorable conditions. (B/W film.)

The First World Festival of Negro Arts. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Film presents the First World Festival of Negro Arts at Dakar. It focuses on treasures of African Art, the influences of Black culture throughout the ages, and the artistic values Africa has given the world. (Color film.)

Harlem Wednesday. Mount Venon, New York: Macmillan.

Harlem scenes by the painter Gregorio Prestopino, combined with a jazz background played by Benny Carter suggest the activities of an ordinary mid-week Harlem day. (Color film.)

A History of the Negro in America 1619-1860: Out of Slavery. New York: McGraw-Hill.

A view of slavery as it was practiced in ancient Greece and Rome, and of civilization as it existed in West Africa on the eve of the slave trade, is presented. The film traces the history of American slavery and the often-broken promise of freedom and equality for all. In the course of it, the black is depicted as freeman and slave, as patriot during the American Revolution, and as participant in the abolitionist movement. (B/W film.)

A History of the Negro in America 1861-1877: Civil War and Reconstruction. New York: McGraw-Hill.

A study of the role of slavery in the Civil War and the Reconstruction Era which followed it. The film examines the political conflicts over the issue of slavery which led to the War and illustrates how the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments sought to protect and preserve the black's newly won freedom. (B/W Film.)

A History of the Negro in America 1877-Today: Freedom Movement. New York: McGraw-Hill.

A history of the century-long struggle of the American black for the rights and freedom which were promised him at the end of the Civil War. The film follows the black from his tenant-farmer existence in the postwar South to black ghettoes of the cities, from the cultural renaissance of the new black of the 1920's through the Depression and into the 1900's and the flowering of the civil right program. (B/W film.)

History of the Negro People. New York: National Educational Television.

This film series of 9 programs was designed to dispel and correct two basic misconceptions: That the facts of black history have been available to all who were interested, and that the black is a man with a past. The programs are: Heritage of the Negro; The Negro and the South; Slavery; Brazil: The Vanishing Negro; Free at Last; Omowale: The Child Returns Home; New Mood; Our Country, Too: The Future and the Negro. (B/W film.)

I Am Somebody. New York: McGraw-Hill.

A documentary record of the Charleston, South Carolina, black hospital workers' strike through which the participants won recognition for their union and the respect of the nation by defying the state government. Compiled of actual news films plus additional footage shot after the strike settlement, the film is a graphic portrayal of what can be accomplished by a Civil Rights/Organized Labor Coalition. (Color film.)

I Have a Dream . . . The Life of Martin Luther King. Santa Monica: BFA.

Film used actual footage of significant moments in King's career. His dedication to the democratic process, the Christian ideal, nonviolent methods are spelled out in his oratory. This is a chronology of the American Civil Rights movement in the 1950's and 1960's. It identifies the boycotts, sit-ins, freedom ride mass demonstrations and black power as an ideology competitive with King's non-violent approach. (B/W film.)

I Wonder Why. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Portrays the thought of a young Black girl who wonders "why people don't like Me."

Immigration. New York: McGraw-Hill.

This traces the influx into this country from the beginnings of the westward movement for a manifest destiny. It shows the contributions made by these new citizens as well as the resistance of some of the country's original population to their presence. The Order of the Star Spangled Banner, or "Know-Nothings," the Immigration Restriction League and the Ku Klux Klan are but a few of these latter groups which are examined in their temporal context. Although contributions of immigrant groups are accentuated, the problems arising from their acceptance into the country are also set forth and explained. (Color film.)

An Interview With Bruce Gordon. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Bruce Gordon, 22-year old organizer for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Selma, Alabama, is interviewed during a drive to register black voters. He talks of life, man, God, human dignity, freedom and reasons for his involvement in the Civil Rights Movement. (B/W film.)

The Invisible Empire: Ku Klux Klan. New York: Anti-Defamation League

This film reveals the hooded night riders as an ever increasing menace, currently intent on invading the North. For the first time film sequences are shown at actual Klan meetings. (B/W film.)

Martin Luther King: From Montgomery to Memphis. New York: Learning Corp.

Dr. King rose to prominence during the struggle against bus desegregation in Montgomery, Alabama, and during the mass movement which opposed the system of segregation in the South. His national leadership in Civil Rights campaigns in northern and southern cities, his philosophy of non-violence, his work on poverty and his antiwar crusade earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. In Memphis to aid the garbage collectors strike, King was assassinated on April 4, 1968.

Martin Luther King, Jr.: A Man of Peace. Chicago: Journal.

Film provides an intimate look at King, his philosophy and his dynamic leadership. Dr. King addresses himself to the possibility of a violent death and reaffirms his belief in non-violence as a means to accomplish social justice. (B/W film.)

Negro Heroes from American History. Thousand Oaks, California: Atlantis Productions.

Biographies of several unheralded heroes from the Revolutionary War to the present. (Color film.)

Negro Kingdoms of Africa's Golden Age. Thousand Oaks, California: Atlantis Productions.

Through the use of art objects, drawings, and live action photography, this film shows the changing climate of Africa, trans-Saharan transportation, and the growth of Islam as a prelude to the emergence of several prosperous and mighty empires in Tropical Africa: Songhai, Mali, and Ghana. Concludes with the slave trade and emergence of new African states. (Color film.)

Now is the Time. New York: Anti-Defamation League.

Ruby Dee and Ossie Davis star in this film which recreates through the words of black poets and writers, the long, slow struggle from slavery to equal rights. Included are works by James Baldwin, Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes; statements of black civil rights leaders; and music-spirituals, blues, jazz--set against photographs and film sequences. (B/W film.)

A Raisin in the Sun. Mount Vernon, New York: Macmillan.

This is a moving adaptation of the late Lorraine Hansberry's award-winning play about the ambitions, dreams and frustrations of a black family living in three crowded rooms on Chicago's South Side. The squalid routine of their lives is suddenly disrupted when Lena receives a $10,000 check from the company that insured her husband. Arguments break out over the disposition of the money. The complications and tensions result in a revelation of character that comes closer than any previous film to defining what it is like to be black in the U.S. (Color film.)

Segregation: Northern Style. New York: Carousel.

A "CBS Reports" documentary on the problems encountered by a black couple trying to buy a home in a suburban community. Shows cases in experimental research on attitudes of white home owners in the North. (B/W film.)

Slavery and Slave Resistance. Chicago: Coronet Films.

Vivid, comprehensive account of how the black man endured and resisted slavery at the risk of his life. Documented are some of the achievements of some famous runaway slaves, including poet Phyllis Wheatley, novelist and playwright William Wells Brown and antislavery orator and editor Frederick Douglass. (Color film.)

Still a Brother: Inside the Negro Middle Class. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Film presents an analysis of the black middle class; its self-awareness, its position in relation to black America and American society. (B/W film.)

Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Harriet Tubman was born as a slave in the South, where she grew up in the decades preceding the Civil War. Even after her escape to freedom in the North, it seemed unlikely that this young woman would play an important role in the freeing of an enslaved people. Yet, before the Civil War erupted, slave owners were offering more than $40,000 for her capture, for Harriet Tubman was one of the most daring conductors on the Underground Railroad that was carrying fleeing slaves to freedom. (B/W Film.)

Walk in My Shoes. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica Films.

An eighteen minute review of the life of a great black educator. (B/W film.)

Booker T. Washington. Xanta Monica: BFA.

Washington, born a slave in Virginia but later freed, lived in Malden, West Virginia. He attended Hampton Institute and after graduation returned to Malden to work. Education became a symbol of freedom for him and work a path to that freedom. Washington founded the Tuskegee Institute. (Color film.)

Watts: Riot or Revolt? New York: Anti-Defamation League.

The CBS report documentary on the Watts Los Angeles riot during the summer of 1965. The film examines the situation in terms of the nationwide civil rights struggle. Opinions representing both the black and white community are examined as attempts to answer whether Watts was an irrational riot or a planned revolt stemming from social injustices. (B/W film.)

We Shall Overcome. Mount Vernon, New York: Macmillan.

This social documentary uses the title song and other songs of the Civil Rights movement as the thematic thread to express the spirit and hope of the people engaged in the struggle for civil liberty. (B/W film.)

The Weapons of Gordon Parks. New York: McGraw-Hill.

This is the story of internationally known Black photographer and film maker Gordon Parks. A positive story with positive results--the fruits of being raised with love and faith--told by this youngest of 15 children of poor parents in Kansas. His eloquence and compassion are reflected in his work; a compassion not only for poor black youths, but for all who suffer. (Color film.)

AFRO-AMERICANS

Audio-Visual Materials

Filmstrips

Black Americans at Work. Chicago: Coronet.

Narrated by the people involved, these documentary interviews provide insights to the daily life, occupations, background and hopes of six black Americans. Given a candid view of their work, families, and society in which they live, and new perspectives on how these black people see themselves and their opportunities. (6 filmstrips, 3 LPs.)

The Black and White Statue. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

A man decorates his lawn with a small statue of a black stableboy representing southern hospitality of the plantation era. Anonymous vandals, objecting to the racial implications of the statue, repeatedly paint the statue white. This discussion starter is the perfect supplement to any unit in human relations, ethnics, or sociology. (1 color filmstrip, program guide, LP)

Black History. Chicago: Nystrom.

This is a comprehensive 15-lesson program covering the sweep of black history from prehistoric man in Africa to today's problems of integration, separation, and independent development. (15 filmstrip, LP.)

Black Poems, Black Images. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

The human condition presented poignantly and candidly through the eyes of contemporary black poets. Sensitive photographs taken in Harlem, Watts and the Deep South immerse the viewer within the black experience, illuminating the verbal images of outstanding selections of black poetry. Organized in six sections, each depicts life experiences shared by all people, but rarely quite as passionately: Childhood, Womanhood, Manhood, Place, The Past, and The Present. (6 color filmstrips, program guide, LP.)

John Brown: Violence in America. New York: Multi-Media Productions.

Are men ever justified to turning to voilence to solve political problems? The life of John Brown is analyzed in terms of his hatred of slavery and inequality and his response to the failure of the U.S. government to honor its fundamental tenets. Emphasis is given to Brown's reaction to events from 1830 onward as the struggle over slavery hardened men's positions. (1 color filmstrip, 1 LP record, teacher's guide.)

William F. Buckley's "Firing Line": The Black Revolution. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

Taped from Buckley's live, nationally syndicated television forum, this unique, eight part program presents fiery debates on black separatism, the Black Panther movement, the ghetto, and black power. The visuals show what is being debated. Guests include: Milton Henry, black separatist; Eldridge Cleaver, author and Black Panther leader; Dr. Kenneth Clark, author and sociologist, and Nat Hentoff, critic, author, and social commentator. (8 color filmstrips, program guide, LP.)

Fayette, Mississippi: A Study in Black and White. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

What happens to a small town in the deep South when the white population is in the minority and the newly elected mayor is black? Mayor Charles Evers, brother of the late Medgar Evers, explains his reactions. Marie Walker, editor of the local newspaper, acts as spokeswoman for the white community. Especially useful for classes on current issues, local government and sociology. (2 color filmstrips, program guide, LP.)

Folk Songs in American History: Frederick Douglass. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

The spirit and folklore of America's heritage is reflected through traditional folk songs. Attention is focused on important period paintings, documentary photographs, and authentic illustrations. (2 color filmstrips, program guide, LPs.)

Ghettos of America. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

Life in America's two largest ghettos as seen through the eyes of two young inhabitants of each. "Jerry Lives in Harlem" (2 parts), and "Anthony Lives in Watts" (2 parts). Accompany each youngster through his daily routine in overcrowded dwellings, filthy street playgrounds, and substandard schools. This vivid program will give students an understanding of how ghettos are created and sustained. (4 color filmstrips, program guide, LP.)

Growing Up Black. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

Hard-hitting, first-person accounts of what it's like to grow up black in a white society. The sobering words and images in this program should provoke telling classroom discussion of role playing games. (4 color filmstrips, program guide, LP.)

The Harlem Renaissance and Beyond. New York: Guidance Associates.

A social commentary on the black experience through such writers as Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, Frank Horne, Richard Wright, Gwendolyn Brooks, Margaret Walker, LeRoi Jones, Mari Evans, Alice Childress. (2 filmstrips, 2 LPs, discussion guide.)

History of the American Negro Series. New York: McGraw-Hill.

This series of filmstrips is designed to provide accurate information about the history of the American Negro from the beginning of slavery to the present: From Africa to America, Slavery in the Young American Republic, Slavery in "A House Divided," The Negro in the Civil War and Reconstruction, The Negro in the Gilded Age, the Negro Faces the 20th Century, The Negro Fights for the "Four Freedoms," The threshold of Equality. (8 color filmstrips.)

The History of Black America. New York: Universal Education and Visual Arts.

Eight filmstrips including the African past and American past and present. (8 filmstrips.)

The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-1968). Chicago: Singer.

Presents a comprehensive portrayal of Dr. King's life-long crusade for the rights and dignity of all men. Tells of formation of Southern Christian Leadership Conference with guiding principle of non-violent direct action; winning of Nobel Peace Prize. Actual excerpts from Dr. King's "I Have a Dream" speech. (1 filmstrip, 1 LP.)

Leading American Negroes. Chicago: Singer.

Inspiring biographies of outstanding blacks depict their significant contributions to American culture during various periods of history. Specific stories point out advancement made by blacks in such areas as education, government, the arts, science, business and industry. Each carefully researched biography relates personal achievements to the growth of our nation. Persons included: Mary McLeod Bethune, George Washington Carver, Benjamin Banneker, Robert Smalls, Frederick A. Douglass, Harriet Tubman. (6 filmstrips, 3 LPs.)

The Negro in American History. Washington, D.C.: National Education Association.

Part I, Legacy of Honor. Part II, Suggestions for Teaching. (2 filmstrips, LP, leader's guide.)

Negros in America. New York: New York Times Filmstrips.

From slavery to freedom to civil rights. Black Americans and their goals. Splits in the civil rights movement. Progress in education and jobs. White backlash. The new Negro militancy. (1 filmstrip, 1 LP, duplicating master, teacher's guide.)

Rush Toward Freedom. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

Portrays the meaning, direction and effects of the struggle for freedom among black people in America. Eight complete filmstrips put the Civil Rights Movement in a meaningful perspective and give the student insight into the history and present course of this dynamic social change. Sections included are States Against the Nation, Birth of Direct Action, The Non-Violent Creed, Give Us the Ballot, To Make Things Better, Over the Edge, Will It End? Black Is Beautiful. (8 color filmstrips, program guide, LP.)

Stereotyping/Master Race Myth: Understanding Prejudice. Sunburst Communications.

Designed to give a fuller understanding of the nature of prejudice, the program examines how prejudice is formed, how it may be altered, how stereotyping affects the individual's perspective, and how it differs from generalizing. Showing how skin color, eye shape, body hair, and nose and body shape are evolutionary survival features which have since lost their protective value, the filmstrips emphasize that there is no relationship between intelligence and physical appearance, and that differences among people are predominantly cultural. (2 color filmstrips, 2 LP records, teacher's guide.)

They Have Overcome. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

Five famous Black Americans tell how they overcame great odds to attain their present lifestyles. Gordon Parks, photographer; Claude Brown, author; Dr. Dorothy Brown, surgeon; Dr. James Comer, psychiatrist; and Charles Lloyd, jazz artist, demonstrate to students the value of courage, initiative and confidence needed to make it into the mainstream of American culture. (5 color filmstrips, program guide, LP.)

AFRO-AMERICANS

Audio-Visual Materials

Records

African and Afro-American Drums. Los Angeles: Children's Music Center, Inc.

Dance drumming recorded in Brazil, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Virgin Islands and the United States. Full descriptions of drum music from the Bomba to Baby Dodd's jazz.

African Origins and Influences. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

Authentic recordings from the union of South Africa, Nigeria, Etheopia, Brazil, Columbia, Puerto Rico, John's Island, the Southern U.S., and elsewhere. show how Afro American jazz and folk music developed from the music and rhythms of African Culture.

Anthology of Negro Poets. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Folkways/ Scholastic Records.

Six black poets read from their own works. Includes Langston Hughes, Sterling Brown, Claude McKay, Margaret Walker, Countee Cullen, and Gwendolyn Brooks.

Autobiography of Frederick Douglass. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Folkways/Scholastic Records.

A factual, first person account of the famous Abolitionist leader Frederick Douglass, from his youth as a slave to his escape to freedom and a new life.

Cultural Flowering: Music and Literature. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

The poems of Langston Hughes and Sterling Brown, the music of Leadbilly and the sounds of the big city jazz bands evoke the black experience in America.

W.E.B. Dubois. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Folkways/Scholastic Records.

This is an autobiographical recording including an interview by Moses Asch.

Folk Tales of the Tribes of Africa. New York: Houghton Mifflin.

Eartha Kitt narrates tales of seven African tribes: Hottentot, Efik-Ibibio, Masou, Bakonga, Ashanti, Baila, and Bavenda.

The Glory of Negro History. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

Written and narrated by Langston Hughes, this inspiring album traces over four centuries of struggle from the days of Columbus to the present. The Black American's cultural heritage is presented through music, poetry, and commentary.

Great American Negroes. New York: Alan Sands Productions.

This record is a documentary of Negro achievements highlighting the contributions of such diverse persons as Mary McLeod Bethune, Jesse Owens, Louis Armstrong, Marian Anderson, Dr. Ralph Bunche and many others.

Negro Folk Songs for Young People. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

Blues, work songs, and spirituals, performed with simple expressive power by folk artist Huddie Ledbetter. Children will respond enthusiastically to the husky voiced performer as he talks about rhythm and blues and sings and plays.

Negro History Sound Capsule. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

Five albums selected from other Afro-American study units to provide a survey of Black history and culture.

The Struggle for Freedom. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

The inspiring story of the Black American, long fight for justice and equality told through the words and voices of black leaders, the spirituals and protest songs of slavery days.

We Shall Overcome. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

Traditional spirituals and contemporary songs popular in civil rights demonstrations.

AFRO-AMERICANS

Audio-Visual Materials

Miscellaneous

African Musical Instruments. New York: The African-American Institute.

Eight 10½" x 15" black and white pictures of Ewe musical instruments with descriptions, lesson plan, suggestions for other resources and activities. Besides being excellent teaching materials these can be used as classroom decorations. (Pictures.)

Afro-American History. New York: AVEVAC, Inc., Educational Publishers.

This flexible transparency program can be used by the teacher for lectures, review, inductive teaching, or single topic discussion. The set provides a comprehensive overview from Colonial times through Martin Luther King's Dream. The emphasis is on Afro-American influence and contribution to America. (Transparencies.)

America--Nation of Immigrants. Washington, D.C.: Civic Education Service.

Illustration of various nationality groups superimposed against outlined map of U.S. with groups positioned relative to representative areas of settlement and type of occupation. Includes Japanese, Chinese, Mexicans, Blacks, et. al., with five stages of U.S. immigration from 1776 to today. (Map.)

History and Culture of Africa. New York: AEVAC, Inc., Educational Publishers.

These 20 transparencies with overlays describe the complex historical and cultural development of Africa. The series is especially helpful in tracing the rise of African empires as well as the impact of Africa on the modern world. (Transparencies.)

PICTOMAP: 20th Century Americans of Negro Lineage. Philadelphia: Westminster Book Stores.

Photos and drawings of great leaders of Black lineage who have made noteworthy contributions to the mainstream of American life, super-imposed against colorful outline of the United States. (Map)

Sunshine: A Simulation of Current Racial Problems in a Typical American City. Interact.

Students are "born" by pulling race identity tags from a hat at the beginning of the simulation. During the remainder of the game, students wear their identities. The class is divided into a mythical city with six neighborhoods with varying degrees of segregation and integration in housing and schooling. While studying the history of the Black from slavery to the present, students also research ways of solving current racial problems. Pre and post attitude tests on racial toleration show the teacher and the class the results of the experience. (35 student guides, teacher's guide) (Simulation Game.)

HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS

Social Interpretation, Biographies, History, and Bibliographies

Barrett, James Wyman. Joseph Pulitzer and His World. New York: Vanguard Press. 1941.

Biography of the distinguished Hungarian-American journalist and newspaper magnate, covering his Civil War experiences, his journalistic beginnings in St. Louis, the public service crusades of his New York World newspapers, and his tragic illness.

Bell, Thomas. Out of This Furnace. Boston: Little, Brown. 1941.

An account of Hungarian-Americans through five decades (1881-1930). Their association with the Homestead, Pennsylvania, steel industry and the CIO is the backdrop for conflict between George Krachas and his grandson, John Dobrejcak.

Borsar, Desi K., ed. Hungarians in America: A Biographic Directory of Professionals of Hungarian Origin in the Americas. Aft-Atelier. 1973.

Derleth, August. Restless is the River. Sauk City, Wisconsin: Arkham. 1972. (Originally published in 1939)

Story of Count Brogmar, a Hungarian exile, who settles in the Middle West and raises grapes for wine. His own exuberant nature carries him through life; but his wife never forgets that she was once a princess accustomed to gentle ways of living. Last in the series of three novels on the saga of Sac Prairie. Others are: "Still is the Summer Night" (1937), and "Wind Over Wisconsin" (1938).

The Hungarian Revolution. Medford, Massachusetts: Tufts University.

Student narrative of the elements of internal revolution in Hungary in 1956.

Irwin, Will. The House That Shadows Build. Garden City, New Jersey. 1928.

Biography of Adolph Zukor, the Hungarian orphan who became the president of Paramount Pictures.

Konnyu, Leslie. Eagles of Two Continents. St. Louis: American-Hungarian Review. 1963.

Historical story of Hungarian participants in the Missouri Campaign of the Civil War.

Konny[illegible], Leslie. History of American-Hungarian Literature. St. Louis: American-Hungarian Review. 1962.

Review of American-Hungarian authors of the last 100 years and selections from their writings.

Konny[illegible]u, Leslie. Hungarians in the U.S. St. Louis: American Hungarian Review. 1967.

The acculturation of the Hungarian people into the pluralistic society of America during the last 100 years.

Lengyel, Emil. Americans from Hungary. Negro University Press. 1971.

The late immigration of the Hungarians to the United States, that revolution under Lajos Kossuth and his subsequent visit to America. Included is a section on Hungarian cultural patterns and their contributions to American life.

Lukacs, George. Soul and Form. Cambridge: MIT Press.

This is the first published book of literacy essays by George Lukacs. The essays deal with the idea of totality, the nature of form, the role of the essayist and critic; and the significance of gestures. The volume also contains the celebrated dialogue concerning Lawrence Stern.

Madden, Henry M. Xantus: Hungarian Naturalist in the Pioneer West. Palo Alto: Books of the West. 1949.

Biography of John Xantus, Hungarian explorer, cartographer, and naturalist who, in 1856, surveyed Kansas for the American government and later charted the course of the Arkansas River.

Szy, Tibor. Hungarians in America. New York: Hungarian University Association. 1963.

A biographical directory of professionals of Hungarian origin in the Americas.

Vegvari, Basil, L.F.M. Hungarians in America. Report Presented to the Conference of the Washington Committee of Ethnic Studies.

Changing patterns in ethnicity can be seen by following the development of a typical Hungarian community in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS

Fiction, Art, Drama, Literature, and Music

Anthony, Joseph. Colden Village. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. 1924.

Account of a group of Hungarian farmers who emigrate to America; specifically the story of Arpad Romer and his grandson, Stephen. Both yearn for the Golden Village, an American town said to have been founded years before by Hungarians from their hometown; they find only a heterogeneous community, bereft of its native Hungarian ways, absorbed in struggles of Americanization.

Konnyu, Leslie. Collected Poems. St. Louis: American-Hungarian Review. 1968.

Anthology of poems about the Hungarian-American experience. Poems include A Prayer for America, St. Frances Cabrini, Kossuth in St. Louis, and A Mother's Mourning.

Lewiton, Mina. Elizabeth and the Young Stranger. Eau Claire, Wisconsin: Hale. 1961.

Elizabeth, new high school classmate, is a young Hungarian refugee, but her father disapproves of their friendship. The snobbery of her New England friends contributes further to her problems.

Seredy, Kate. Good Master. New York: Viking Press. 1967.

Set on a large ranch in Hungary, the good master takes his niece, Kate, and corrects her headstrong ways.

Szabolesi, Bence. A Concise History of Hungarian Music. Boston: Crescendo Publishing Company. 1964.

History of Hungarian musical development dating from the Middle Ages through Bartok and Kodaly.

Tamasi, Aron. Abel in America. Budapest: Corvina Press. 1966.

A novel about Gaspar Broadway, an Americanized Hungarian, and his New York City adventures.

ITALIAN-AMERICANS

Social Interpretation, Biographies, History, and Bibliographies

Amfitheatrof, Erik. The Children of Columbus, An Informal History of the Italians in the New World. Boston: Little, Brown. 1973.

A series of chronologically connected essays beginning with the activities of Columbus, Vespucci, and other Italian explorers of the new world. Explores the immigrant generation that clung to old loyalties and identities and the second generation that accepted Americanization, but with pain.

Child, Irvin L. Italian or American. The Second Generation in Conflict. New York: Russell & Russell. 1970. (Reprint of 1943 ed.)

Scholarly study recently reissued with introduction by F. Cordasco.

Commager, Henry Steele, ed. Immigration to Amer. History. Minneapolis University of Minnesota. 1961.

Historical and interpretive study of immigration.

Cordasco, Fracesco, and Eugene Bucchioni. The Italians: Social Backgrounds of an American Group. Clifton, New Jersey: Augustus Kelly. 1974.

Source book of documents and other materials. Material drawn from the Italian observers as well as from major resource depositories. Covers emigration, Italian communities in America, responses to American life, employment, health, and social needs, and education. Includes tables, maps, photographs, bibliographies, and index.

Cordasco, Francesco, and Salvatore LaGumina. Italians in the United States: A Bibliography of Reports, Texts, Critical Studies and Related Materials. New York: Oriole Editions. 1972.

This work attempts to gather together representative literature to afford both orientation and resources for further study. The broad framework is: bibliographies, serial publications, guides and directories, miscellanea, Italian emigration to America, Italian-American history and regional studies, the sociology of Italian-American life, the Italian-American in the politico-economic contest, Italian-American life and belles-lettres and the arts.

Corsi, Edward. In the Shadow of Liberty: Chronicle of Ellis Island. New York: Arno Press. 1969.

History of Ellis Island during the years of heavy immigration. Told by an immigrant, Edward Corsi, former United States Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization, New York district.

Covello, Leonard. The Social Background of the Italo-American Schoolchild. New Jersey: Rowman & Littlefield. 1972.

Study of the southern Italian family mores and their effect on the school situation in Italy and America. Good bibliography.

D'Angelo, Pascal. Pascal D'Angelo: Son of Italy. Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research Company. 1968.

Pascal D'Angelo's autobiography tells how he left his pick and shovel and became a poet. Introduction by Carl Van Doren. Includes some of D'Angelo's poetry as well: "Fantasio," "Night Scene," "Accident in the Coal Dum," and "Song of Light." Written in lyrical style.

DiDonato, Pietro. Mother Cabrini: Immigrant Saint. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1960.

Biography of the Italian-American nun who was elevated to saint-hood for her work in American slums, the only American Catholic to be so honored.

DiDonato, Pietro. Three Circles of Light. New York: Messner. 1960.

Second autobiographical novel in the tradition of "Christ in Concrete." Examines the years leading up to Paolino di Alba's adolescences. Ends where the other novel began, with the father's death. Set in West Hoboken, New Jersey.

Ehrmann, Herbert B. The Case That Will Not Die: Commonwealth Versus Sacco and Vanzetti. Boston: Little, Brown. 1969.

The latest account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case written by the junior counsel for the defense during the last two years of the case. The author reexamines all the testimony, and changes in testimony, and shows how ideological and political factors brought about a temporary breakdown of the legal process.

Ets. Marie Hall. Rosa: The Life of an Italian Immigrant. Minneapolis University of Minnesota Press. 1970.

Not a typical immigrant autobiography, which tends to be a "success story, it has much more in common with Willa Cather's "My Antonia" and Ole Rolvaag's "Giants in the Earth," which are fictional accounts of immigrant life. It is the story of Rosa, young wife and mother from Lombardy, who emigrated in 1884 to Union, Missouri, where her husband found work in the mines. Written by a close associate, a Chicago settlement house worker.

Fenton, Edwin, Immigrants and Unions, A Case Study: Italians and American Labor, 1870-1920. New York: Arno Press. 1975.

Comprehensive examination of the evolving experience of Italian immigrants and their relation to the development of American trade unionism in the critical half century from 1870 to 1920.

Fermi, Laura. Atoms in the Family: My Life with Enrico Fermi. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1954.

Entertaining, informal, and informative biography of one of the foremost theoretical and experimental physicists of the twentieth century. Written by Enrico Fermi's wife. This biography explores Fermi's work in developing the atomic bomb, and portrays the life of a sensitive human being who was a Nobel Prize winner, Congressional Medal for Merit recipient, and the first man to achieve a nuclear chain reaction.

Ferrini, Vincent. No Smoke. Portland, Maine: House of Falmouth. 1941.

One in a series of five pamphlets that deal with the plight of the minority poor. An ardent socialist, Ferrini's rhetoric often resembles that of today's militant blacks. Especially recommended poems include "Marya Lubovsky," "Sarah Katsenclimer," and "Giovanni Polito." Other pamphlets in the series: "Blood of the Tenement" (Lynn, Mass., 1944), "Injunction" (Lynn, Mass., 1943), "The Plow in the Ruins" (Prairie City, Ill., 1946), "Tidal Wave: Poems of the Great Strikes" (New York, 1946).

Foerster, Robert F. The Italian Emigration of Our Times. New York: Russell and Russell. 1968.

A comprehensive study of the Italian migratory movement which analyzes the causes of emigration by considering conditions in Italy, follows the emigrants into the countries of settlement, and attempts to discover their economic and cultural contributions as well as the nature of their personal fortunes.

Gambino, Richard. Blood of My Blood. Garden City, New York: Doubleday. 1974.

Italian-Americans, over twenty million in population, are frequently depicted by the media as hard-hats, pop singers, mafiosi, or just plain buffoons. Gambino examines the Italian-American psyche, beginning with its roots in Italy's Mezzogiorno (its South) and in the cities and suburbs of America. He uses anecdotes from his own Brooklyn childhood as well as recent literature and current events to give us an immensely readable book that sweeps away the distortions.

Gans, Herbert J. Urban Villagers. New York: Macmillan. 1962.

A sociological study of the life of Italian-Americans--the patterns of change and persistence which affect them in an American city.

Grossman, Ronald P. The Italians in America. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Lerner. 1966.

All students know that Columbus was Italian, but few can name others of this nationality who have become part of America. Baseball, literature, entertainment, and science are among the areas whose Italian influence is strong.

Iorizzo, Luciano J., and Mondello, Salvatore. The Italian Americans. New York: Twayne. 1971.

Integrates the Italian immigration with major patterns in American history. Provides an evaluation of the role of the Italians in the arts, labor, business, agriculture, religion, and crime.

Italian American Who's Who. New York: Vigo Press. 1938.

A dictionary of biographies of Italian American leaders and other distinguished Italians in the U.S.

LaGuardia, Fiorello H. Making of an Insurgent. Gloucester, Mass: Peter Smith. 1961.

Autobiography of the well-known, colorful mayor of New York City, focusing on the years from 1882-1919.

LaGumina, Salvatore J., ed. WOP! San Francisco: Straight Arrow Books. 1973.

A documentary history of anti-Italian discrimination in the United States.

Logatoo, Anthony F. The Italians in America: A Chronology and Factbook. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana. 1972.

This volume consists of three major parts--Chronology, Documents, and Appendices. Among the latter are a list of outstanding Italian-Americans, a list of newspapers and periodicals, a brief listing of audio-visual aids, and a selective bibliography.

Lopreato, Joseph. Italian Americans. New York: Random House. 1970.

A study of Italians in America and their reasons for coming there, problems of adjustment to the new society.

Lord, Eliot, et al. The Italian in America. New York: Buck. 1905.

"Contribution of Italy to American development and citizenship." Deals with the problems of immigration, congestion, distribution, and education for the American standard of living. Also covers poverty, disease, and crime.

Mangione, Jerre. America is Also Italian. New York: Putnam. 1969.

A volume dealing with the contributions of Italians to American life from earliest times.

Mangione, Jerre. The World Around Danilo Dolci. New York: Harper. 1972.

A factual account of the Gandhi of Sicily, Danilo Dolci, who visited the United States in 1972.

Marinacci, Barbara. They Came from Italy. New York: Dodd, Mead. 1967.

Stories of famous Italian-Americans, including Henri de Tonti (explorer); Philip Mazzei (political philosopher); Constantino Brumidi (artist and painter of frescoes in the Capitol); Francesca Cabrini (missionary and saint); Arturo Toscanini (musician and conductor); Amadeo Giannini (banker and founder of the Bank of America); Enrico Fermi (physicist and Nobel Prize Winner).

Musmanno, Michael A. The Story of the Italians in America. New York: Doubleday. 1965.

An informal history of the contributions of Italians to American life.

Neidle, Cecyle. The New Americans. New York: Twayne. 1967.

Includes biographical accounts of Leonard Covello (educator), Angelo Pellegrini (teacher), Constantine Panunzio (minister), Edward Corsi (Commissioner of Immigration), and Pascal D'Angelo (poet and laborer). Especially useful for its inclusion of excerpts from the subjects' own writings.

Panunzio, Constantine. The Soul of an Immigrant. New York: Arno Press. 1969. Originally published in 1921.

A lyrically poignant autobiography of an Italian-American who became a minister.

Patri, Angelo. A Schoolmaster of the Great City. New York: Macmillan 1917.

Autobiography of Anelo Patri's years as a schoolteacher in New York City, and the first Italo-American to head a New York City public school.

Pellegrini, Angelo M. Immigrants Return. New York: Macmillan. 1952.

Biography of an immigrant whose family migrated to Washington State, where Pellegrini became a teacher.

Peragallo, Olga. Italian-American Authors and Their Contributions to American Literature. New York: S.F. Vanni. 1949.

Excellent resource includes an alphabetical indexing of Italian-American authors (until the late 1940's), complete with biographical accounts, critical commentaries, and bibliographical listings.

Pisan, Lawrence F. Italians in America. Jerico, New York: Exposition. 1957.

The story of the Italian in America illustrates how the interplay of cultures contributes to the strength of the United States.

Rolle, Andrew F. The American Italians: Their History and Culture. Belmont, California: Wadsworth. 1972.

Written by a history professor who unearths many of the unknown aspects of Italian emigration, demographic patterns and contributions. Interrelates the European and American historical and cultural underpinnings of Italian-American life.

Rolle, Andrew F. The Immigrant Upraised: Italian Adventurers and Colonists in an Expanding America. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press. 1968.

Story of Italian immigrants who settled in the West. Good bibliography.

Sacco, Nicola and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. The Letters of Sacco and Vanzetti. New York: Octagon. 1960. Originally published in 1928.

Eloquent, compassionate account by the two well-known Italian-American anarchists. Highly recommended for a different perspective on that cause celebre, the "Sacco-Vanzetti Case."

Schiavo, Giovanni E. The Italian in America Before the Civil War. New York: Arno Press. 1934.

Attempts to rescue from oblivion the Italians who helped build the Republic. Extensive bibliography.

Segre, Emilio. Enrico Fermi: Physicist. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1972.

Biography of scientist Enrico Fermi. Written by a friend, disciple, and fellow scientist. More technical and with less human drama than Laura Fermi's "Atoms in the Family."

Stella, Antonio. Some Aspects of Italian Immigration to the United States. New York: Arno Press. 1924.

The Italian point of view of immigration to the U.S. and return to Italy. Bases its argument on the evidence in the national census for 1910 and 1920.

Tomasi, Silvano M., and Madeline Engel. The Italian Experience in the U.S. Staten Island, New York: Center for Migration Studies. 1970.

Scholarly articles, well-documented, with abundant bibliographies. Among the subjects: Italian emigration; role of the public school in the assimilation of the Italian immigrant child in New York City (1900-1914); the ethnic church and the integration of Italian immigrants in the United States.

Valletta, Clement Lawrence. A Study of Americanization in Carneta: Italian American Identity Through Three Generations. New York: Arno Press. 1975.

This study deals with the cultural adaptation and identity formation of three generations of an Italian American group that settled in a rural and industrial area in eastern Pennsylvania and established the borough of Carneta.

Velikonja, Joseph. Italians in the United States. Occasional Papers No. 1. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University, Department of Geography. 1963.

A landmark in the compilation of bibliography of Italian Americans. Classified arrangement.

Vinciguerra, Francesca. (Frances Winwar, pseud.) The Land and People of Italy. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1972.

An established Italo-American writer known for biographies of prominent figures in English and continental literature.

Whyte, William Foote. Street Corner Society: The Social Structure of an Italian Slum. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1955.

"Classic study of structure and leadership in small groups of Italian adolescents growing up in slum areas and their contacts with rackets, police and political organizations."

Wright, Carroll D. The Italians in Chicago: A Social and Economic Study. New York: Arno Press. 1897.

This study is an extremely detailed statistical survey of one of the largest yet least-known nationalities, Italian-Americans, at the turn of the century. This official governmental report of the Commissioner of Labor helps to supply needed data on this group.

ITALIAN-AMERICANS

Fiction, Art, Drama, Literature, and Music

Adelson, Ann. The Little Conquerors. New York: Random House. 1960.

Story of an Italian-American family in a New England town dominated by Irish politicians, 1930's - 1950's. First-second-third-generation Italian-Americans in fusion and in conflict.

Anderson, Maxwell. "Winterset." in Four Verse Plays. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 1972.

Play in three acts with obvious allusions to the Sacco-Vanzetti case of the 1920's.

Angelo, Valenti. Golden Gate. New York: Viking Press. 1939.

Set in Bleecker Street, New York City. An account of the early years of Nino (actually the author) in America. This novel-biography shows the gradual adaptation of the customs and traditions of Valenti Angelo's home country to American ways.

Angelo, Valenti. Hill of Little Miracles. New York: Viking Press. 1942.

Set in San Francisco, this story recounts the experiences of Ricco Santo, his friends and family, as he lives the daily joys and sorrows of Telegraph Hill, the "hill of little miracles."

Aurthur, Robert. A Very Special Baby. New York: Dramatists Play Service. 1957.

Play in two acts. An account of the Casales, an immigrant family. Father Casale, self-made, rich and self-centered, rules his family with a will of iron. Because he is their father and they see him subjectively, the sons and daughters of Angelo Casale submit to his patriarchal ways from both habit and custom--until, one day, Anna and Joey realize the self-destructiveness of his tyranny. At this point the conflict that is the basis of the play emerges.

Benesutti, Marion. No Steady Job for Papa. New York: Vanguard Press. 1966.

Nostalgic story of poor Italian people. Set in Philadelphia.

Calitri, Charles. Father. New York: Crown. 1962.

Giunio Bruno, Seminarian, is ordained in Italy. He emigrates to America, where he marries a Polish Jew. Story told from the son's viewpoint, in flashback. "Father" recounts the story of a priest--presumably Calitri's own father--who chafes under the constraints of the Catholic Church, rebels, and finally leaves the priesthood.

Calitri, Charles. Rickey. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. 1952.

Rickey Talbot, unable to remember the crime he is accused of, finds release from torment only after reliving the incident. Meanwhile, a prejudiced press and public prosecutor have marked him for execution a public menace. Set in Lowery, Massachusetts.

Cautela, Giuseppe. Moon Harvest. New York: Dial Press. 1925.

Autobiographical novel about Romaldo Sinisi, immigrant schoolteacher, who finds beauty and art in America.

Chayefsky, Paddy. Marty. Edited by Warren Halliburton. New York: McGraw Hill. 1968.

Play about a middle-age Italian-American bachelor who eventually marries a schoolteacher.

Cosentino, Nicholas. Moon over Mulberry Street. New York: American Stenographic Service. 1935.

Comedy in three acts. Warm, familiar account of the Morellos and the Baccolinis, friends and neighbors on Mulberry Street in Little Italy. Filippo Morello's conflict with himself and with his family is explored as are European and American mores in conflict.

Del Vecchio, Thomas. Bugle at my Lips. Prairie City, Illinois: James Decker. 1939.

Anthology of poems about a variety of experiences. Includes: "American Song," "WPA Man's Baby Dies," and "Prospect Park Poems.

DeCapite, Michael. Maria. New York: John Day. 1943.

Central character, Maria, weathers slum life, sweatshops and two bad marriages to emerge triumphant, her integrity intact, with the desire of making a better life for her daughter, Lucy. Her first husband, Dominic, cuts himself off from his ethnic tradition. In so doing, he loses naturalness and vitality, and the sense of cultural roots.

DeCapite, Michael. No Bright Banner. New York: John Day. 1944.

Paul Barrone, hero-person, traces his experiences from the tough Cleveland neighborhood of his birth to his intellectual awakening at an Ohio college, to his life as a Bohemian in Greenwich Village. Throughout, DeCapite explores many of the root social problems in American culture that continue to plague the nation, including racial bigotry.

DiDonato, Pietro. Christ in Concrete. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. 1939.

This autobiographical novel deserves to become available once again, especially in paperback, having once been a Book-of-the-Month selection. An account of Geremio, an Italian construction worker, who is fatally injured one Good Friday by a collapsing building made unsafe by the greed of men. The effect on Geremio's family--their daily Calvaries--is poignantly described.

DiDonato, Pietro. "The Love of Annunziata." In American Scenes. Edited by William Kozlenko. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1941.

A one-act play based on the lives of characters in DiDonato's "Christ in Concrete" done in a light vein.

Fante, John. Dago Red. New York: Viking Press. 1940.

Series of intimate family sketches about the Toscanas of Denver, Colorado--about their dreams and pains, successes and failures, and Guido Toscana's search for self-identification. Sketches that create a positive sense of adolescent values and attitudes include: "The Odyssey of a Wop," "A Kidnapping the Family," and "Home, Sweet Home."

Fante, John. Wait Until Spring, Bandini. New York: Stackpole Sons. 1938.

Set in a Colorado mountain town, the small Italian community is isolated by nationality and economic condition. Story revolves around the boy, Arturo, a sensitive protagonist, who feels the pangs of minority hatreds and fears.

Forgione, Louis. The River Between. New York: Dutton. 1928.

Account of a prosperous Italian immigrant family living on the edge of the Hudson Palisades. Oreste and his father, old Demetrio who is slowly going blind, are wealthy contractors living in the Italian settlement where conflicts in values and beliefs exist. The novel implies that voilence is an inevitable factor in assimilation.

Fumento, Rocco. Tree of Dark Reflection. New York: Knopf. 1962.

Novel about an Italian immigrant family's struggle to resolve God and the devil. Daniele Faustino, the hero, lives a life of irresolution. His mother's saintliness and undying devotion to the church are contrasted with his father's rejection of God and acceptance of the devil. Set in small towns of Massachusetts.

Green, Rose Basile. The Italian-American Novel: A Document of the Interaction of Two Cultures. Rugherford, New Jersey: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press. 1974.

Chronological analysis of the fiction of Americans of Italian ancestry. The novels discussed record the interaction of the Italian immigrant culture with the established American culture.

Hammontree, Marie. A. P. Giannini, Boy of San Francisco. Indianapolis, Indiana: Bobbs. 1956.

In this story of the early days of the founder of the Bank of America, the child of foreign-born parents finds a place in a new land, changing from the ways of the "old country" and adapting to a "new land." In the doing, he suffers pangs of growing up and problems of identifying with his community; in the maze of indecisions that confront him, he searches for values.

McHale, Tom. Principato. New York: Viking Press. 1970.

Inter-ethnic conflict between the Principatos and the Corrigans presented. A book of humor, pathos, and understanding, in which divergent views about life, death and the Catholic Church are expressed by two immigrant Catholic groups.

Mangione, Jerre. Mount Allegro. New York: Crown. 1972. (Originally published in 1942.)

Picture of an Italian family adjusting to a new land. Not really a novel but a book of memoirs, a well-ordered series of recollections of Mangione's Sicilian childhood in Rochester.

Menotti, Gian-Carlo. The Saint of Bleecker Street. New York: RCA. 1954.

Musical drama in three acts (five scenes) about Annina, the "saint" of Bleecker Street, and Michele, the rebel, and their tempestuous brother-sister relationship which impels them to tragedy.

Miller, Arthur. A View from the Bridge. New York: Bantam. 1972.

A one-act play set near the New York City waterfront. Protagonist, Eddie Carbone, endangers and, finally, loses his life.

Odets, Clifford. Golden Boy. New York: Atheneum. 1965.

A three-act play about a young Italian-American boy, Joe Bonaparte, who had hope of becoming a great violinist before inordinate ambition led him to the prize ring, where his talent as a fighter cut him off from music forever.

Pagano, Joseph. The Paesanos. Boston: Little, Brown. 1940.

An excellent series of family sketches about the struggles, sorrows, and antics of several generations of Maccalucciss--all paesanos.

Pagano, Joseph. Golden Wedding. New York: Random House. 1943.

Warm intimate account of an Italian-American couple celebrating their fiftieth anniversary after a lifetime in America.

Panetta, George. Comic Strip. New York: S. French. 1958.

Play in three acts. Humorous account of what happens to Jimmy Potts when he gets a haircut and doesn't get hit by a truck. Set against the background of the LaGuardia administration. Fiorello the man of the comic strips, is the inspiration for the play.

Panetta, George. Kiss Mama. New York: S. French. 1965.

Comedy in two acts. Mama Caparuta, the power behind the throne, compromises to make peace with her Jewish daughter-in-law.

Puzo, Mario. The Fortunate Pilgrim. New York: Lancer Books. 1965.

This powerful and persuasive story of life in the Italian-American community of Chelsea, New York City, deals with the fortunes of the Angeluzzi-Corbos, a family dominated by the wife and mother, Lucia Santa. Lucia is seen against a vividly drawn background of Italian immigrant life, but it is the relationship with her four eldest children and the resulting conflicts between Italian and American values that form the core of the book.

Schaefer, Lee. "The Little Flaw of Ernesto Lippi." In The Best Short Plays of 1953-54. Edited by Margaret Maycrga. New York: Dodd, Mead. 1954.

Short play in five scenes in which the little flaw of Ernesto Lippi is exposed for what it is--no flaw at all. Domestic comedy.

Talese, Gay. Honor Thy Father. New York: Fawcett. 1972.

A study of the rise and fall of the Bonanno organization. Talese concentrates less on gangland slayings and grotesque portraits of men with Runyonesque nicknames and more on how these men pass the idle hours, about the roles of their wives, about their relationships with their children. A successful effort to remove the veil of secrecy from one alleged Mafia family. Less sensational than Puzo's novel on the Mafia.

Tomasi, Mari. Like Lesser Gods. Milwaukee: Bruce. 1949.

Account of Granitetown, Vermont--of its Italian marble cutters and their Scottish wives, of the merger of the two cultures and religions.

Tuccio, Joseph. My Own People. Bedford Hills, New York: Free World Press. 1943.

A collection of poems about: America; being Italian; about Fascism; about life, death. Anthology includes: "Portrait of an American," "My Own People," "Americanization," "Upon Leaving My Native Land," "Paesan," and "II Contadino."

Vergara, Joseph. Love and Pasta: A Recollection. New York: Scholastic Book Services. 1968.

A book of warm and humorous recollections about an Italian immigrant and his family. Told by the immigrant's eldest son, Joseph, who affectionately recounts his father's dreams and successes, his fears and failures, in his adopted land. Joseph Vergara stresses the simple, wholesome things of life--the "love and pata" of their Calabrian-American heritage.

Weidman, Jerome, and George Abbott. Fiorello! New York: DBS Publications. 1960.

A musical about the popular former mayor of New York City, the "little flower." Lyrics by Sheldon Harnick. Libretto by Jerry Bock.

Williams, Tennessee. Rose Tattoo. New York: New Directions. 1951.

Set along the Gulf Coast, somewhere between New Orleans and Mobile, Alabama, in a village populated mostly by Sicilian-Americans. Account of Seraphina and her glorified dream of "lost love," symbolized by her departed husband Rosario's rose tattoo, which remains fixed in her memory, disorients her toward life, and allows her to love another only after she admits Rosario's lack of fidelity to her.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS

Social Interpretation, Biographies, History, and Bibliographies

Acuna, Rudolph. The Story of the Mexican Americans. New York: American Book Co. 1969.

Stories of Mexican Americans who helped build this country include Dr. George Sanchex - educator, Trini Lopez - guitarist, Lee Trevino - champion golfer, Vicki Carr - singer, Henry Lopez - lawyer and author.

Afro- and Mexican-Americana. Fresno, California: Fresno State College Library. 1969.

This bibliography consists of a list of holdings in the Fresno State College library as of January, 1969, which relate the culture, history, and problems of Americans of African or Mexican descent. The materials listed include books, government publications, Master's theses and graduate study papers, and periodicals.

Alba, Victor. The Mexican: The Making of a Nation. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. 1967.

A concise history of Mexico, written by a Mexican citizen; a greater part of the book is devoted to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Alford, Harold J. The Proud Peoples: The Heritage and Culture of Spanish-Speaking Peoples in the United States. New York: Mentor. 1972.

The history of Spanish speaking peoples in the United States, from the first Spanish settlements in Florida and the Southwest to the emergence after World War II of organized resistance to oppression. Discusses the Mexican cultures of California and New Mexico, the immigrations of the 20th century, and the individual lives of more than 50 prominent Americans of Mexican, Spanish, and Puerto Rican descent.

Atwater, James D., and Ramon E. Ruiz. Out From Under: Benito Juarez and Mexico's Struggle for Independence. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., Zenith Books. 1969.

A history of the three hundred years of Spanish rule over Mexico.

Aztlan: Chicano Journal of the Social Sciences and the Arts. Los Angeles, California: Mexican American Cultural Center, University of California.

Scholarly papers and rigorous, thorough, original research and analysis. Includes academic articles, bibliographies. No illustrations.

Bogardus, Emory S. The Mexican in the United States. New York: Arno Press. 1934.

Based primarily on first-hand sources, particularly interview data and representative life histories gathered by a team of graduate students; this work is the most comprehensive introduction to the Mexican-American community in the 1930's and 1940's. The study includes in its coverage nearly every facet of group experience, as health, labor, crime, amusements, and cultural life.

Burma, John. Mexican Americans in the United States: A Reader. Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkam Publishers. 1970.

A collection of articles by various authors ranging from health and family life to politics and the church.

Bustamante, Charles. The Mexican American and the United States. Patty Lar. 1969.

A brief workbook designed to answer questions such as "who is Cesar Chavez?"

Cabrera, Arturo. Emerging Faces: The Mexican Americans. Dubuque, Iowa: William C. Brown. 1971.

The author speaks out on important issues in the hope to stimulate further inquiry.

Carranza, Eliu. Pensamientos on Los Chicanos. Berkeley, California: California Book Co. 1969.

Definitive and outspoken treatise on what it is to be a Chicano.

Carter, Thomas P. Mexican Americans in School: A History of Educational Neglect. Princeton, New Jersey: College Entrance Examination Board. 1970.

Identifies three sets of factors influencing Mexican-American children in their school years: the diverse Mexican-American subculture, the kind and quality of formal education available to them, and the nature of social systems and the equality or inequality they afford minority groups.

Castaneda, Carlos E. The Mexican Side of the Texan Revolution. Austin, Texas: Turner. 1928.

This book seeks to balance one aspect of Mexican American history which has been neglected.

Clark, Margaret. Health in the Mexican American Culture. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1959.

This is an anthropological study conducted to improve public health agency service to Mexican Americans. It is based on research in the Sal si Puedes barrio in San Jose, California. The first section is a survey of Chicano community life: origins of the populace, education, literacy, employment, religious experience and family life. Clark then studies attitudes toward folk medicine and Anglo medical practices.

Con Safos. Los Angeles, California: P. O. Box 31085.

Dedicated to expression and reflection of life en los barrios. Profusely illustrated articles, cartoons, satire, short stories, opinions. Barriology exam in every issue. Bilingual. Inside back cover has glossary of barrio language.

Cooper, Paulette, ed. Growing Up Puerto Rican. Bergenfield, New Jersey: New American Library.

Introduction by Jose Torres. In tape-recorded stories, young Puerto Ricans describe what it is like to grow up torn between two cultures--one rooted in their sunny Caribbean Island, the other in the concrete of a Northern slum.

Cumberland, Charles C. Mexico: The Struggle for Modernity. New York: Oxford University Press, Galaxy Books. 1968.

A comprehensive one-volume history of Mexico from Aztec times to the present.

Day, Mark. Forty Acres: Cesar Chavez and the Farm Workers. New York: Praeger. 1971.

An insider's view of the organization of the farm workers' union.

Dunne, John G. Delano: The Story of the California Grape Strike. New York: Farrar. 1971.

The revised and updated story of the California grape strike and its outcome.

El Grito. Berkeley, California: P.O. Box 9275.

Forum for contemporary Mexican American thought. Short stories, poetry, book reviews, bibliographies, thesis. Bilingual.

Forbes, Jack D., ed. Aztecas Del Norte: The Chicanos of Aztlan. New York: Fawcett. 1973.

The history of the native peoples of the American Southwest, told through their documents, songs, poetry, and letters and through the observations of sympathetic observers. Covers the period from the 16th century to the present with emphasis on the Mexican-American in the 20th century Anglo culture.

Bogardus, Emory S. The Mexican in the United States. New York: Arno Press. 1934.

Based primarily on first-hand sources, particularly interview data and representative life histories gathered by a team of graduate students; this work is the most comprehensive introduction to the Mexican-American community in the 1930's and 1940's. The study includes in its coverage nearly every facet of group experience, as health, labor, crime, amusements, and cultural life.

Burma, John. Mexican Americans in the United States: A Reader. Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkam Publishers. 1970

A collection of articles by various authors ranging from health and family life to politics and the church.

Bustamante, Charles. The Mexican American and the United States. Patty Lar. 1969.

A brief workbook designed to answer questions such as "who is Cesar Chavez?"

Caorera, Arturo. Emerging Faces: The Mexican Americans. Dubuque, Iowa: William C. Brown. 1971.

The author speaks out on important issues in the hope to stimulate further inquiry.

Carranza, Eliu. Pensamientos on Los Chicanos. Berkeley, California: California Book Co. 1969.

Definitive and outspoken treatise on what it is to be a Chicano.

Carter, Thomas P. Mexican Americans in School: A History of Educational Neglect. Princeton, New Jersey: College Entrance Examination Board. 1970.

Identifies three sets of factors influencing Mexican-American children in their school years: the diverse Mexican-American subculture, the kind and quality of formal education available to them, and the nature of social systems and the equality or inequality they afford minority groups.

Castaneda, Carlos E. The Mexican Side of the Texan Revolution. Austin, Texas: Turner. 1928.

This book seeks to balance one aspect of Mexican American history which has been neglected.

Gardner, Richard. Grito! Reyes Tijerina and the New Mexico Land Grant War of 1967. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc. 1970.

A book which presents the history of the land grant controversy, the life of Tijerina, and the relationship of the Spanish Americans' action with the growing militancy of other minority groups in the country.

Grebler, Leo et al. The Mex.Amer.People: The Nation's Second Largest Minority. New York: Free Press. 1970.

A socio-economic statistical study of the results of the Mexican American Study Project at UCLA.

Griffith, Beatrice. American Me. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1948.

Griffith combines stories written by Chicago youth with her own sociological analysis in a description of urban Mexican American life. This presentation moves from behavior which Anglo society considers "problematic" ("The Smoke") through the cultural bases of life-style ("The Fire") to a concluding section on goals and aspirations ("The Phoenix").

Heller, Celia S. Mexican American Youth: Forgotten Youth at the Crossroads. New York: Random House. 1966.

This study concludes that there are ambitious and mobility oriented Mexican American youths who share ideals of getting ahead, although often on a reduced scale, with their Anglo peers. However, the Chicanos have greater handicaps in reaching their goals. The author argues that prejudice and lack of relevant education hold back Chicanos, but she also stresses that traditional Mexican American culture hampers successful achievement.

Heller, Celia S. New Converts to the American Dream?: Mobility Aspirations of Young Mexican Americans. New Haven, Conn.: College and University Press. 1971.

Explores the educational and occupational aspirations of young Mexican Americans, as well as their future realizations. Studies ambition, achievement values, and I.Q. as a means of mobility. Based on the use of extensive excerpts from taped interviews with young Mexican Americans.

Hernandez, Luis. A Forgotten American: A Resource Unit for Teachers on the Mexican American. New York: Anti-Defamation League. 1969.

Surveys the historical-sociological background of the Mexican-American community; offers special guidelines for teaching the Mexican-American; and lists a bibliography of recommended readings.

Forbes, Jack D. Mexican-Americans: A Handbook for Educators. Berkeley: Far West Laboratories for Educational Research and Development. 1970.

This is a concise manual treating Mexican-American culture with respect to educational programs.

Galarza, Ernesto. Barrio Boy. Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame President. 1971.

Biographical description of a young boy's cultural transition from the Gulf of California in Mexico to the Sacramento barrio in California. Presents new experiences and influences which are indicative of those incurred by other Mexican Americans undergoing similar migrations.

Galarza, Ernesto. Merchants of Labor: Mexican Bracero Story. Santa Barbara, California: McNally & Loftin Publishers. 1964.

A good study of the bracero program in California with emphasis on the bracero as a cheap labor source exploited by agri-business with the tacit approval of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Galarza, Ernesto, and Herman Gallegos, and Julian Samora. Mexican Americans in the Southwest. Santa Barbara, California: McNally & Loftin. 1969.

An informative study of the evolution of the Mexican American Community in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas since 1900. The authors describe the survival of the cultural heritage of the Mexican American, despite radical changes in his relationships with surrounding society.

Gamio, Manuel, ed. The Life Story of the Mexican Immigrant. New York: Dover. 1971.

Autobiographical accounts of immigrants during the 1920's, showing why the Mexican left his country, how he adjusted to the American economy, and his encounters with discrimination. Describes the rise of unionism among the Mexicans, the emergence of intellectuals, and the assimilation of the Mexicans into the American Southwest between World War I and the Depression. Unabridged from the original 1931 work with a 1971 introduction.

Gamio, Manual. Mexican Immigration to the U.S. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1930.

This study treats the different economic and social forces tending to produce immigration from Mexico. Gamio also deals with the reception of the immigrants in the United States in terms of wages, prejudice, and acceptance. Low pay and scarce employment in Mexico provided the impetus for migration, and agricultural employers in search of cheap labor controlled the stream of migrants once it reached the United States.

Landes. Latin Americans of the Southwest. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1965.

This is an introductory work which touches many aspects of Mexican American and Hispano life in the United States. Beginning with current economic discrimination and demographic statistics, Landes gives backgrounds for these conditions by discussing Spanish exploration and settlement in the United States, Mexican history and the history of Anglo-Mexican rivalries. Also describes in anthropological terms, Mexican American culture and beliefs and concludes with an account of the development of Mexican American leadership and the problems of Mexican identity in an Anglo culture.

La Raza. Los Angeles, California: P.O. Box 31004.

Primary focus on the Chicano Movement in Southern California. Exposes, editorials, letters to the editor, poetry. Bilingual articles on demonstrations, prisons, police violence, racist advertising. At least one-fourth of the magazine reports on the Puerto Rican, Indian, and Latin American political movements. Profusely illustrated by photographs.

Lewis, Oscar. The Children of Sanchez: Autobiography of a Mexican Family. New York: Random.

Biographical picture of a family of slum dwellers in Mexico City based on taped interviews with four adult children of Jesus Sanchez.

Ludwig, Ed et al. The Chicanos: Mexican American Voices. Baltimore: Penguin. 1971.

An anthology of writing by Mexican Americans - Cesar Chavez, Joan Baez, Reies Tijerina, Luis Valdez.

Madsen, William. Mexican-Americans of South Texas. San Francisco: Holt Rinehard & Winston. 1964.

This anthropological study is based on field research conducted from 1957 to 1961 in four communities in Hidalgo County, South Texas, the county in which the city of McAllen is located. The communities studies range from a "rural-folk society" of Mexican Americans to a "bicultural urban center." The main concern of the book is to provide an understanding of some of the psychological and social stresses which the acculturation process places on Mexican Americans.

Manuel, Hershel T. Spanish-Speaking Children of the Southwest. Austin: University of Texas Press. 1965.

This is a survey of the problems faced by Spanish-speaking children in getting an education: culture conflict, prejudice, language problems, poverty, and the migratory nature of some of the population. With an emphasis on Texas, Manuel presents a case based on school and census statistic, fleshed out by the inclusion of autobiographical material on the experiences faced by Mexican American children in the course of their educations.

Matthiessen, Peter. Sal Si Puedes: Cesar Chavez and the New American Revolution. New York: Delta. 1969.

Story of one of the greatest agricultural labor strikes in history, the California grape strike. Seen as more of a crusade than a strike, with repercussions being felt throughout the civil rights movement, it is also the story of its charismatic leader, Cesar Chavez, and of the doctrine of non-violence.

Meier, Matt S., and Feliciano Rivera. The Chicanos: A History of Mexican Americans. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, Hill & Wang Series.

A compact history of the whole span of Mexican American experience in the Southwest. An informed summary of the alienation and integration, coherent and readable.

Moore, Joan W., and Alfredo Cuellar. Mexican Americans. Ethnic Groups in American Life Series, Milton M. Gordon, Editor. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1970.

A section on the origins, history and impact of the Chicano movement shows its impact in increasing the number of Mexican American college students. A serious and generally successful drive has appeared, to develop ethnic studies programs, especially in California.

Moquin, Wayne, ed. A Documentary History of the Mexican Americans. New York: Bantam.

This collection of 65 readings offers a comprehensive view of the Mexican Americans. Chronologically covers the historical period from 1536 to 1970, illustrating the story of the "forgotten people." With photographs and recommended readings.

Morin, Paul. Among the Valiant. Alhambra: The Borden Publishing Co. 1966.

This book is a collection of accounts about Mexican American military heroes. Most of the narrations deal with infantrymen in World War II, and an account of the author's own war experience is also included. The author suggests that the men in the war developed growing aspirations toward full social status and race pride. Morin's experiences illuminate the attitudes of many Mexican Americans toward themselves and toward the United States at that time.

McWilliams, Carey. Factories in the Fields. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. 1939.

This is a work on California agriculture and agricultural workers before World War II. The analysis is made in terms of a capitalist-worker conflict. His central thesis is that land in California was monopolized from the beginning by a few men through fraudulent Spanish grants, illegal speculation in state and federal land grants, and force. The author concludes with an account of unionization attempts and suggests the conditions advantageous and disadvantageous to union formation.

McWilliams, Carey. The Mexicans in America. New York: Teachers College Press. 1968.

This is an overview of the history and current situation of Mexican Americans. It discusses most of the questions usually encountered when dealing with the problems of Mexican American and Anglo culture.

McWilliams, Carey. North from Mexico: The Spanish Speaking People of the United States. New York: J. P. Lippincott Co. 1961.

This book, which originally appeared in 1948, is an interpretive history of the peoples who moved north from Mexico to the regions now part of the United States. The survey extends from the Spanish explorations down to the end of World War II and covers the entire Southwest; there is a slight emphasis on Southern California. The central theme is Anglo-Chicano relationships and the strife that frequently followed their initial contacts.

Nabokov, Peter. Tijerina and the Courthouse Raid. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press. 1969.

This is a chronicle of events leading up to and including the courthouse raid by Reies Lopez Tijerian and Alianza members in 1967. Written by a journalist located in the area, it presents in great detail an account of the legal and official actions surrounding the events of June, 1967. It presents information concerning both sides of the controversy gathered from primary sources, interviews with some of the principals, and from a certain degree of personal involvement by the author in his capacity as reporter.

*Nava, Julian. Mexican Americans: Past, Present, and Future. New York: American Book Co. 1969.

An outline of history and geography of Mexico and the Southwest.

Ortego, Philip D., ed. We are Chicanos: An Anthology of Mexican American Literature. New York: Pocket Books. 1973.

Collection of over fifty readings representing modern Chicano expression. Groups of selections, each with an introduction by the editor, are arranged into such topics as backgrounds, folklore, attitudes toward Anglo society, the Chicano movement, poetry, drama and fiction. Illustrated with photographs.

Parkes, Henry Bamford. A History of Mexico. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., Sentry Edition. 1970.

Originally written in 1938 and recently revised to include some material up to 1969, this book continues a basic work on Mexico.

Paz, Octavio. The Labyrinth of Solitude: Life and Thought in Mexico. Translated by Lysander Kemp. New York: Grove Press. 1961.

Presents a spiritual history of Mexico, heavily Freudian in interpretation. He equates Mexican history with the psychological, intellectual growth of a Mexican man; the nation is now in an adolescent stage of development, the time of beginning self-awareness and introspection. Paz treats Mexican Americans as people who are spiritually out of place: People who have lost their Mexican culture while they are prevented from becoming Anglo. This isolation can result in the Pachuco personality, the strong affirmation of individuality by simultaneously disguising and calling attention to the self.

Prago, Albert. Strangers in Their Own Land: A History of Mexican-Americans. New York: Four Winds.

Presents the turbulent history of Mexican-Americans from the Spanish invasion of the New World to the present. Describes the hardships, discrimination, and exploitation the Chicanos have endured. Glossary, reading list included.

Ramos, Samuel. Profile of Man and Culture in Mexico. Translated by Peter G. Earle. Austin: University of Texas Press. 1962.

This is an essay on Mexican national character by a leading Mexican intellectual of his generation. Ramos analyzed Mexican personality in terms of the psychological theories of Alfred Adler.

Rivera, Feliciano. A Mexican American Source Book. ECA. 1970.

A guideline to the history of the Mexican-American people in the United States. Contains an outline study guide on the Mexican Americans, a selected bibliography, 32 pages of reproductions of original pointings, lithographs, photographs and drawings. Also, a special section of 37 full page portraits of outstanding Mexican-Americans with captions in both English and Spanish. Includes a copy of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and a critical commentary on the Treaty.

Rubel, Arthur. Across the Tracks: Mexican-Americans in a Texas City. Austin: University of Texas Press. 1966.

This anthropological study deals with Mexican American society in a small city in the lower Rio Grande Valley. The book is a product of the Hidalgo County Project conceived by William Madsen and financed by the Hogg Foundations for Mental Health at the University of Texas.

Samora, Julian, ed. La Raza: Forgotten Americans. Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press. 1966.

The essays collected here were written by Anglo and Mexican American scholars especially for this volume. Some of the articles present the results of original research, while others review research on a topic or argue a point of view.

Samora, Julian. Los Mojados: The Wetback Story. Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press. 1971.

An informative analysis of the illegal Mexican alien in the United States. Includes historical background about the Mexican U.S. border region, the Bracero program, illegal immigration, and the range and extent of the illegal traffic. Describes the motivations and aspirations of the alien, as well as the realities which confront him in the United States.

Samora, Julian, and Richard A. Lamanna. Mexican Americans in a Midwest Metropolis: A Study of East Chicago. Mexican American Study Project Advance Report 8. Los Angeles: Division of Research Graduate School of Business, University of California. 1967.

This is a detailed study of the Mexican Americans in East Chicago, who have formed the only Chicano colony outside of the Southwest with a large percentage (11%) of the total community population.

Sanchez, George I. Forgotten People: A Study of New Mexicans. Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press. 1940.

This pioneering work calls attention to the plight of the Hispanos whom Sanchez call "New Mexicans," the first white settlers in the area.

Senior, Clarence. The Puerto Ricans: Strangers--Then Neighbors. Chicago: Quadrangle Books. 1965.

On immigration and cultural diversity in the U.S. with emphasis on Puerto Ricans. The author discusses ethnocentrism and labeling and comments on the ways native Americans have received and dealt with immigrants through the years.

Servin, Manuel. The Mexican Americans: An Awakening Minority. New York: Glencoe. 1970.

An anthology of historical work treating in chronological order the racial, cultural, educational, economic and political development.

Simmen, Edward, ed. The Chicano: From Caricature to Self-Portrait. Bergenfield, New Jersey: New American Library.

A collection of short stories about Mexican Americans which traces the evolution of the Chicano image in literature from the sentimental stereotypes of the mid-19th century to modern and realistic portrayals. Includes selections by Anglo writers Ray Bradbury, Jack London, William Saroyan, and John Steinbeck, and new Chicano authors Philip D. Ortego, Nick C. Vaca and Genaro Gonzalez.

Simmen, Edward, ed. Pain and Promise: The Chicano Today. New York: Mentor. 1972.

Written from both Mexican-American and Anglo points of view, this collection of 32 essays deals with four basic questions: Who is this discontented American, seen as another "threat" to Anglo society? What has the Chicano done to bring himself to national attention? Why has the Chicano moved from apathy to often violent action? How does the Chicano intend to right that in a society which he finds wrong?

Steiner, Stan. La Raza: The Mexican Americans. New York: Harper & Row. 1970.

A wide ranging collection of reports, narratives, impressions and descriptions about "La Raza." Covers the events, incidents, literature, and personalities which made up the Mexican-American movement for recognition and power. Includes descriptions of the political leaders Tijerina, Chavez and David Sanchez and the most recent incidents, such as the court house raid in New Mexico, the grape strike in Delano, and protest demonstrations in the barrios of East Los Angeles. Contains over 20 photographs and a collection of Chicano poetry.

Taylor, Paul S. Mexican Labor in the United States: Chicago and the Calumet Region. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1932.

In this detailed study of the Mexicans who migrated to the Chicago region after World War I, Taylor covered, among other topics, the economic market and labor relations, occupational advance, saving, spending and ownership patterns, and the standard of living.

Tebbel, John, and Ramon E. Ruiz. South By Southwest: The Mexican American and His Heritage. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co. 1969.

In this work the authors emphasize Mexican political and intellectual history. The book gives an account of Mexican and United States military and diplomatic clashes.

Toor, Frances. Mexican Folkways. New York: Crown. 1947.

A magnificent all-inclusive account of the Mexican people, their colorful, dramatic and ancient traditions and ways of life, worship, work and play.

Tuck, Ruth D. Not with the Fist: Mexican Americans in a Southwest City. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. 1946.

The author feels that the majority group attitudes derive from the demands of surviving in a frontier society. An idealized version of this Old West heritage was proudly maintained in the small community of "Descanso," producing intolerance of anyone (in this case, Mexican Americans) perceived as "weak" in the constant life struggle.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS

Fiction, Art, Drama, Literature, and Music

Anaya, Rudolfo A. Bless Me, Ultima. Berkeley: Quinto Sol Publications. 1972.

A novel that goes far beyond the Mexican-American novels of the past fifteen years which have been, basically, journalistic in style and sociological in nature. This reflects the deep love and respect with which the author has approached the people about whom he writes.

Azuela, Mariano. The Underdogs. A novel of the Mexican Revolution. Translated by E. Munguie, Jr. Bergenfield, New Jersey: New American Library. 1963.

Considered by critics the definitive novel of the Mexican revolution.

Barrio, Raymond. The Plum Plum Pickers. Sunnyvale, California: Ventura Press. 1969.

This novel vigorously protests the exploitation of Mexican American migrant farm workers. The setting is Santa Clara County, California, and the plot line is composed of a series of vignettes depicting various representative characters: a Mexican American migrant family, the migrant camp foreman, the grower, and the young unmarried pickers. The author covers many aspects of migratory life, including camp conditions, aspirations for permanency, and problems in the Anglo-dominated schools.

*Belpre, P. Perez Y. Martina. New York: Warne. 1960.

Martina the cockroach marries Perez the mouse. Color illustrated.

*Bonham, Frank. Viva Chicano. New York: Dutton. 1970.

Stereotyped picture of an East Los Angeles boy who finds an advisor in a cardboard dummy of Emiliano Zapata.

Colman, Hila. The Girl from Puerto Rico. New York: Morrow. 1961.

Felicidad faces new problems which demand courageous decisions when she moves from Puerto Rico to New York City.

Ets, Marie Hall. Gilberto and the Wind. New York: Viking. 1963.

A young boy discovers the wonder and play of the wind.

*Felt, Sue. Rosa-Too-Little. Los Angeles: Children's Music Center, Inc.

Rosa loved to go to the library even though she was too little to have a library card. Then a day came when Rosa could write her name and become a borrower.

*Galarza, Ernesto. Zoo Risa. Los Angeles: Children's Music Center, Inc.

Photos of zoo animals with funny rhymes. Bilingual.

Gonzales, Rudolfo. I Am Joaquin. New York: Bantam. 1972.

A bilingual poem on the Mexican American's struggle for justice and search for historical and cultural identity. Written in both Spanish and English, this poetic history of the Chicano includes photographs and paintings illustrating the poem's historical allusions, plus a brief chronology of Mexican-American history.

Hood, Flora Mae. One Luminaria for Antonio. New York: Putnam. 1966.

Antonio's faith in the luminaria's blessing is fulfilled. Illustrates this New Mexican custom.

Keats, Ezra. My Dog is Lost. New York: Crowell. 1960.

Juanito's search for his lost dog leads to his discovery of new friends of various races and nationalities. Children will like the story and its amusing drawings.

Kir , Ann. Two Pesos for Catalina. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

A little Mexican girl has two pesos to spend for anything she wants--and has a grand time deciding what it will be. Glossary of Spanish.

Lewis, Oscar. Five Families: Mexican Case Studies in the Culture of Poverty. New York: Basic Books. 1959.

Events and activities of a typical day in the lives of five Mexican families representative of rural village life, slums, working class and upper class nouveau riche in Mexico City. The author explains selection of and methods of study of these families.

Martin, Patricia M. Trina. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

Mexican girl from migrant family finds a real friend and learns English in a new town. Glossary of Spanish words.

Mohr, Nicholasa. Nilda. New York: Harper.

The story of a young girl growing up in New York's Spanish Harlem during the 1940's. Told with warmth, humor and harshness, Nilda is a compelling vision of human experience--one that speaks directly to Puerto Rican children and dramatizes for all readers.

Paredes, Americo. With His Pistol in His Hand--A Border Ballad and Its Hero. Austin: University of Texas Press. 1958.

Based on a famous border ballad, this study attempts to illuminate the attitudes and life style of the Mexicans living along the Texas-Mexico Rio Grande border in the early twentieth century. After first describing the history of the border region and the mutual stereotype surrounding the Mexicans and the Texas Rangers, Paredes presents a formalized version of the legend of Gregorio Cortez. Through newspaper accounts, court record and personal interviews, he then examines the real life adventures of the hero Cortez. The book evokes the echos of the border Mexicans as revealed in their folk legends.

Politi, Leo. Juanita. New York: Scribner. 1948.

Rosina cannot understand why her brothers Carlo and Luigi are allowed on papa's fishing boat, but girls on board are considered bad luck. She surprises everyone when she manages to go to sea.

Politi, Leo. Pedro, the Angel of Olvera Street. New York: Scribner. 1946.

The story of Pedro, a little Mexican boy, who plays the part of an angel in the Christmas celebration.

Quirarte, Jacinto. Mexican American Artists. Austin: University of Texas Press. 1973.

This volume, profusely illustrated with 11 black-and-white and 26 color plates of professional quality, describes and defines the work of Mexican American artists. Questions asked and discussed include: What does it mean to be both a Mexican American and an artist? What does the artist do about it? Is there a specific Mexican American quality to the use of color? the use of line? the use of space? Attempts at answering these questions through discussion and illustrations are made, providing an understanding of the meaning of being a Chicano artist.

Reit, Seymour. Dear Uncle Carlos. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1969.

Wanda writes a happy birthday letter to Uncle Carlos, draws pretty pictures on it and mails the letter for its airplane trip to Puerto Rico.

Robinson, Cecil. With The Ears of Strangers: The Mexican in American Literature. Tucson, Arizona: The University of Arizona Press. 1969.

This is a literary analysis of the image of Mexico and the Mexican in Anglo literature. It is primarily based on relatively minor writers from the Southwest. Robinson concludes that acceptance and appreciation of the Mexican has grown with the decline of the complex of racial and cultural ideas that formed Manifest Destiny and Anglo-Saxonism.

Romano V., and Octavio Ignacio. El Espejo--The Mirror. Berkeley: Quinto Sol. 1969.

A collection of short stories, poetry by Chicanos.

Salinas, Luis Omar. Crazy Gypsy. Fresno State College, California: Origenes Publications. 1970.

This is a collection of poems written by the author during the years 1964 to 1969. Many of the poems are on Chicano themes and several of them are written in Spanish.

Sanchez, R. Canto Y Grito Mi Liberacion. El Paso: Mictla Publications. 1971.

Bilingual poetry and writings.

Serfozo, Mary. Welcome, Roberto! Bienvenido, Roberto! Chicago: Follet. 1969.

Roberto finds enjoyment in Kindergarten.

Summers, James L. You Can't Make It By Bus. Philadelphia: Westminster. 1969.

High school senior Paul Guevara is caught in the Chicano struggle.

Valdez, Luis, and Stan Steiner. Aztlan: An Anthology of Mexican-American Literature. New York: Vintage. 1972.

A collection of ver 100 poems, dramas, and historical and political writings covering three centuries of the Mexican and Chicano experience. Discussing the origins of Mexico, the migrations, barrio life and La Causa, the anthology includes writings from Cortes through Santa Ana to current Chicano leaders and students.

Vasquez, Richard. Chicano. New York: Doubleday & Co. 1970.

This novel traces the story of a family named Sandoval through four generations, from its roots in a village in Northern Mexico during the revolution of 1910 to the present-day barrio in East Los Angeles. In tracing the family from generation to generation, the author describes the poverty and exploitation of the people in Northern Mexico, the life of the rural poor trying to establish roots in California, and of some of the Mexican Americans living in East Los Angeles and the problems they face--problems of poverty, education, acculturation, relation to the dominant Anglo society.

Villarreal, Jose Antonio. Pocho. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co. 1959.

This is a novel about a Mexican American boy growing up in the Santa Clara Valley of California. Richard Rubio is a pocho, a second generation Mexican American, who is acculturated to many Anglo values. He partially rejects his family, renounces Catholicism, accepts school, and associates with a group from mixed ethnic backgrounds. However, he values and honors his Mexican origins, and the author makes a point of showing that Rubio sees many things as a Mexican.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS

Audio-Visual Materials

Films

Angie. Santa Monica, California: BFA.

Angie, a Mexican-American youth, relates her personal feelings about her life in this society. She questions prejudice against Mexican-Americans and expresses the belief that work and dedicatio will bring equal status for all Americans.

Decision at Delano. National Educational Media.

Documentary portraying the 1965 grape strike.

El Teatro Campesino. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Audio-Visual Center.

A history of El Teatro Campesiono (the theater of the farmworkers) from its beginnings in the fields boosting the morale of striking Mexican-American farmworkers and winning over non-strikers to its present role as theater committed to social change on a broad front. In promoting the solidarity of Chicanos, the theater presents plays and music stressing the relationship between economic advancement and politics. The group, directed by Louis Valdex, performs musical numbers, a satirical skit, a puppet show, and an excerpt from a full-length play. (B/W film)

Chicano from the Southwest. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corporation.

A Mexican-American boy ten-years old, observes conflict between the attitudes and desires of his brother and his father. Flashbacks trace family's life as migratory workers and their move to Los Angeles.

Chicano. Santa Monica, California: BFA.

Leadership in the Mexican-American community attempts to halt discrimination practices in education, housing, and employment. Film shows Chicanos at home, work, in their neighborhoods and scenes of the dramatic event: The East Los Angeles Moratorium.

Felipa-North of the Border. New York: Learning Corporation.

Felipa, a young Mexican-American girl lovingly and diligently teaches her uncle to read so he can pass the driving test. The film acquaints the viewer with many aspects of Mexican-American life.

Harvest of Shame. New York: McGraw-Hill.

A visual account of the deplorable plight of millions of migratory workers who harvest America's crops. On-the-scene reports in

Florida, Georgia, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Michigan and California show the degradation and exploitation of these men, women, and children, who are moved from state to state in trucks, live in crowded, unsanitary huts, and work long hours for little pay. Former Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and spokesman for the farmers and the workers present their views both for and against the use of migratory workers under the conditions seen. (B/W film)

Henry-Boy of the Barrio. Atlantis Productions.

Account of social problems in New York.

How's School Enrique? Hollywood: AIMS

A young boy's experience in school as seen by two teachers of opposing views.

Huelga. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Documentary portraying the grape workers' strike and the formation of the union. (2 parts)

I Am Joaquin. Centro Campensino Cultural Center.

Dramatization of "Corky" Gonzalez's poem of Chicanismo.

Making a Pinata. Atlantis Productions.

Art film instruction on making a pinata.

Mexican American Culture: It's Heritage. Communication Group West.

Historical account of Mexican American culture in the South West.

Mexican American Family. Atlantis Productions.

View of the better than average Mexican family.

Mexican or American. Atlantis Productions.

A man must decide between a job promotion and retaining his culture.

Mexican American: Heritage and Destiny. Handel

Documentary showing the many achievements of the Mexican American in the United States.

Mexican American: A Historical Profile. New York: Anti-Defamation League.

A look at the history of the Chicano.

Mexican Americans: An Invisible Minority. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University.

Documentary summarizing the Chicano movement and its leaders' views.

Mexican Village Life. Chicago: Coronet Films.

Manuel lives in a village in central Mexico. As we watch his family, we see their dress, food and farm work. We visit Manuel at school. The weekly market day show another facet of village life. This rural life with little luxury is contrasted with Mexican urban life when Manuel and his father visit relatives in Mexico City. (Color film)

Mexican American: Quest for Equality New York: Anti-Defamation League.

Account of the Chicano's endless effort to achieve full equality.

Mexican-Americans: Viva La Raza. New York: McGraw-Hill.

The shock wave from the black civil rights struggle has awakened other minority Americans. Until recently Mexican-Americans were practically invisible, though numbering over 5 million throughout the southwestern United States. In the film grievances of the Mexican-American community in Los Angeles are discussed by political and religious leaders, the police, and Chicano leaders--both moderate and militant (a violent confrontation between the Brown Berets and the police included). Also, the success of Cesar Chavez and Rudolfo Gonzales in organizing Chicano workers is seen as a major force in the struggle for economic and social advancement (B/W film)

Plateros y Tejedores Do Taxco. International Film Bureau.

Spanish class film of various craftsmen in Taxco, Mexico.

North from Mexico. Greenwood Press.

Documentary presenting the role and contributions of the Chicano in the South West.

Most Hated man in New Mexico. NBC.

Negative account of Reis Tijerina's struggle to reclaim ancient land grants of Mexican-Americans.

Salt of the Earth. Mount Vernon, New York: Macmillan Films.

A semi-cocumentary re-creation of an actual year-long strike of Mexican-American zinc miners in New Mexico. Many of the non-professional cast members had taken part in the real events.

Three issues are interwoven: men against bosses, wives against husbands, and Mexican workers against more affluent "Anglos." The drama centers on the complex, changing relationship between one of the strikers and his wife. He objects to her participating in the strike, but when a court injunction bars the men from picketing, the women take over and eventually force the company to capitulate. (B/W film)

Viva Mexico: A Cultural Portrait. New York: McGraw Hill.

The history and geography of Mexico have resulted in a namazing blend of complex cultural forces. Indian and Spanish forces combine to produce a wide variety of folk art, dramatic scenery and architecture. The film explores the rich traditions and customs of this multi-layered society... juxtaposing the age-old sites of pyramids and temples with the ultra-modern cities of present day Mexico. Fiestas and cultural activities are also spotlighted in this overview of the Mexican land and people. (Color film)

MEXICAN-AMERICANS

Audio-Visual Materials

Miscellaneous

Crucigramas--Crossword Puzzles for Primary Grades. Austin: Dissemination Center for Bilingual Bicultural Education.

The objectives of this book of crossword puzzles are to aid the teacher in reinforcing the reading words and to familiarize the student with a modified method of doing crossword puzzles. It can be used particularly with children throughout the Southwest and especially in conjunctio with the Southwest edition of the materials developed by the SCDC (Spanish Curricula Development Center). (Crossword Puzzles) Bilingual.

Folk Songs of Mexico. Englewwod Cliffs, New Jersey: Folkways/Scholast Records.

Eighteen popular folksongs sung in Spanish by Alfonso Cruz Jiminez with guitar. (Record)

Indian Music of Mexico. Los Angeles: Children's Music Center, Inc.

Music and instruments indigenous to Mexico. Fireworks music, deer dances, matachines, etc. played on trumpets, drums, chirimias, harps, fiddles, bells, rattles, etc. Detailed notes and photos in booklet. (Record and booklet)

Instrument Set for 7 Players. Los Angeles: Children's Music Center.

High quality, authentic instrument set includes the following: double Mexican bongo, cowbell with striker, pair wood maracas, castanet on handle, pair claves, tambourine, guiro. (Musical instruments)

A Portfolio of Outstanding Americans of Mexican Descent. Menlo Park, California: Educational Consortium of America.

This set features 37 portraits drawn in black and white by David Rodriguez on 11" x 14" heavy paper stock. Alongside the likenesse are biographical sketches in English and Spanish as researched by Benjamin Lelevier, Jr. through personal contact with the subjects, who include: Cesar Chavez, U.S. Senator Joseph M. Montoya, Dr. Julian Nava, Prof. George I. Sanchez, Lee Trevino, and Armando Rodriguez of the U. S. Office of Education who has personally approved the Portfolio. (study print)

Traditional Songs of Mexico. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Fo kways/ Scholastic Records.

Popular folk songs collected and edited by Mexican anthropologist Lilian Mendelssohn. Corredos, lullabies, love and tragic songs. Bilingual text. (Record).

POLISH-AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

*Abodaher, D.J. Freedom Fighter. New York: The Kosciuszko Foundation.

The story of Count Casimir Pulaski, the father of the American cavalry, who died fighting for American independence.

*Abodaher, David J. Warrior On Two Contients: Thaddeus Kosciuszko. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation. 1968.

A biography of General Thaddeus Kosciuszko who fought in Washington's Army and led the Polish Insurrection in 1794.

Balch, Emily Greene. Our Slavic Fellow Citizens. New York: Arno Press and the New York Times. 1964.

The first part details the living conditions and cultural development of Slavs in Europe; art two represents an overview of Slavic immigration. Groups discussed are Polish, Solvak, Czech, Croatian, Slovenian, Rumanian, and Serbian. Includes statistics, maps, charrs, and bibliography.

Bakanowski, Adolf. Polish Circuit Rider, The Texas Memoirs Of Adolf Bakanowski, O.R. (1866-1870). Cheshire, Conn.: Cherry Hill Books. 1971.

A vivid account of the Polish colonies in Texas.

Benes, V. Poland. New York: Praeger Publishers. 1970.

Politico-socio-economic survey of Poland from its beginnings to the present. Greatest concentration on period 1863-1970.

Bolek, Francis, ed. Who's Who In Polish America: A Biographical Directory Of Polish-American Leaders And Distinguished Poles Resident In The Americas. New York: Arnold Press. 1943.

Listing of some 5000 brief biographies. Included deceased and comtemporary notables from every field, religious and lay. Gelgraphical and occupational summaries included.

Bulas, Kazimierz, Lawrence L. Thomas, and Francis J. Whitfield. Kosciuszko Foundation Dictionary. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation. Vol. I (English-Polish), and Vol. II (Polish-English). 1962.

This is the most comprehensive dictionary, which belongs to the category of monumental works and is based on very sound scholarly research and an intimate understanding of the Polish and English languages.

Cieplak, Tadeusz. Poland Since 1956. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

A rich selection of readings dealing with contemporary Polish politics and problems, including a selection on relations between Poland and the United States.

Coleman, Marion Moore. Fair Rosalind. The American Career Of Helena Modjeska. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation. 1969.

Modjeska's life and theatrical career in the United States.

Coleman, Arthur and Marion, Moore Coleman. Wanderers Twain. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

An account of the American travels of Helena Modjeska, the famous Polish actress, and Henrjk Sienkiewica, the first Polish writer to win the Nobel Prize.

Doorly, Eleanor. The Radium Woman. New York: Roy Publishers. 1954.

The life of Maria Curie-Sklodowska. Winner of the Harald Tribune Book of Honor award.

Dziewanowski, M.K. Jozep Filsudski. A European Federalist, 1918-1922. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

The book covers a little-known aspect of East European history, Pilsudski's plan for the reconstruction of Eastern Europe at the end of World War I.

Fischer, LeRoy. Lincoln's Gadfly: Adam Gurowski. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation. 1964.

A colorful giographical study based on Gurowski's own writings and those of his contemporaries, and focusing on his activities in Washington, D.C. during the Civil War in service to President Lincoln.

Folejewski, Zbigniew. Maria Dabrowska. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

Biography of the great Polish female novelist whose Days And Nights won international acclaim and has been translated into every major language of the world.

Fox, Paul. The Poles In America. New York: Arnold Press. 1922.

Standard Polish language materials are used extensively. Discussion of the important religious crisis that Polish arrivals encountered. The greatest value of the study is the discussion of the unusual new religious community which emerged from Polish America, the Polish National Catholic Church.

Giergielewicz, Mieczyslaw. Henryk Sienkiewicz. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

This study treats the life and work of the first Polish writer to win the Nobel Prize in literature.

Gillon, Adam. The Eternal Solitary: Joseph Conrad. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

A critical analysis of the life and works of Conrad which assesses his important role in the development of modern fiction.

Haiman, Miecislaus. Polish Past In America, 1608-1865. Chicago: A chives and Museum of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America. 1939.

An important work by the prominent Polish-American historian. Synthesis of his earlier writings which described Polish pioneers who settled in various sections of America.

Halecki, Oskar. History Of Poland. New York: Regnery Logos. 1966.

Survey history of the Polish State from its origins to the present.

Jazdzewski, Konrad. Poland. New York: Praeger Press. 1965.

The only book in English on the pre-history of the territory that is now Poland.

*Kelly, Eric P. Land And People Of Poland. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation. 1964.

A popular book describing both historical and contemporary Poland.

Knoll, Paul W. The Rise Of The Polish Monarchy. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

The first good English-language account of the reigns of Wladyslaw Lokietek and Casimir the Great. Also included in this outstanding work is an extensive and valuable bibliography.

Kusielewica, Eugene. Reflections On The Cultural Condition Of The Polish American Community. New York: Czas Publishing Co. 1969.

Recommendations for improving the cultural climate of Polish America. Thesis that Polish Americans become better American citizens by understanding their own heritage.

Ledbetter, Eleanor E. The Polish Immigrant And His Reading. Chicago: American Library Association. 1924.

A pamphlet written by a librarian in Cleveland to aid the Polish immigrant in his adjustment to American society.

Ledbetter, Eleanor, E. Polish Literature In English Translation: A Bibliography With A List Of Books About Poland And The Poles. New York: H.W. Wilson. 1932.

Expanded listing of works about and for Polish-Americans.

Lerski, J.J. A Polish Chapter In Jacksonian America. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press. 1958.

Fate of the Polish exiles of the November Uprising in Poland when they came to the U.S.

Mizwa, Stephen P. Great Men And Women Of Poland. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

The volume includes biographies of thirty Poles -- many of them internationally known, others famous only in their native land. These lives give a panorama of the cultural history of Poland in biographical form.

Olszyk, Edmund G. The Polish Press In America. Milwaukee: Marquette University Press. 1940.

Explains why many Polish-Americans chose to use their literary energies in journalism.

Pilarski, Laura. The Came From Poland. New York: Dodd. 1969.

Brief biographical accounts of the Poles who came to the United States, from the Jamestown pioneers to Edmund Muskie.

Pilsudski, Jozef. 1920. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

Pilsudski's own account of the dramatic battle of Warsaw which halted the Soviet advance westward.

Polish American Congress, Inc. Poland And The Poles In America: Selected Basic Bibliography. Chicago: Polish American Congress. 1971.

An annotated listing of works about Poland and Poles in America, arranged by reading level: elementary, high school and college. Includes a list of magazines, periodicals, and journals as well as Polish American organizations active in the field of publishing. Very limited coverage.

Polish American Studies. Chicago: Polish American Historical Association. Biannual Periodical.

Focuses on placing the Polish-American experience in historical and comparative perspective by examining its roots in Europe and its relationship to other ethnic groups.

Przygoda, Jacek. Texas Pioneers From Poland: A Study In Ethnic History. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

Presents a wealth of material on the Poles and their descendants in Texa who have lived in the Lone Star State practically since its inception.

Renkiewicz, Frank (ed). The Poles In America: Chronology And Fact Book. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana. 1973.

This book contains a summary of important events in the growth of the Polish-American community and provides a number of essays from both past and present which examine the Polish-American experience.

Schenker, A. Beginning Polish. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1966.

Volume 1: Grammar and Volume 2: Drills.

Thomas, William I, and Florjan Znaniecki. The Polish Peasant In Europe And America. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1918. and New York: Dover Publications. 1958.

Considered a classic. Much of this sociological work is based on immigrants' letters.

Trumball, Robert. The Raft. New York: Henry Holt. 1942.

Tony Pastula is one of three Navy fliers on a small raft in the Pacific for 34 days. Interesting aspects of his Polish background are revealed; e.g., he knew how to pray only in Polish.

Welsh, David. Ignacy Krasicki. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

The biography of the great writer of the Polish Enlightment.

Wepsic, Jan. Polish-American Serial Publications, 1842-1966: An Annotated Bibliography. Chicago. 1968.

Useful as a reference source to locate serial publication in the U.S.

Wieczerzak, Joseph J. A Polish Chapter In Civil War In America. New York: Twayne Publishers. 1967.

Participation of Poles in the war between the States.

Wytrwal, Joseph A. America's Polish Heritage: A Social History Of The Poles In America. Detroit: Endurance. 1961.

Discusses historical background, political and economic aspects of immigration, Polish organizations and religion, World War II, Polish-American cultural relationships. Has bibliography, appendix of charts and statistical tables and index. Gives case histories of the two largest Polish-American organizations.

Wytrwal, Joseph A. The Poles In America. Minneapolis: Learner Publications. 1970.

Outline survey of the history of the Poles in American, from the Jamestown colony to the present day.

Wytrwal, Joseph A. Poles In American History And Tradition. Detroit: Endurance Press. 1969.

Social history of the Poles in the United States.

Zieleniewicz, Andrzej. Poland. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation. 1971.

A rpfusely illustrated survey of Poland's history and culture reflecting the interpretation of the present Polish government.

POLISH-AMERICANS

Art, Drama, Fiction, Literature, and Music

Abucewicz, John Alexander. Fool's White. New York: Carlton Press. 1969.

A daughter of Polish immigrant parents decides to become a nun. Set in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Algren, Nelson. The Man With The Golden Arm. New York: Doubleday. 1949.

Frankie Machine (Majcinek), ex-veteran and card dealer, whose life is spent with Polish-American derelicts in the Chicago underworld. Forceful, psychological novel.

Algren, Nelson. The Neon Wilderness. Garden City, New York: Doubleday. 1949.

Brutan short stories of Polish-American of Chicago's near West Side.

Allen, Frances N.S. The Invaders. Boston: Houghton. 1913.

Story of poverty and crime among the Poles of Chicago's West Side. The protagonist is Bruno Bicek, a young pugilist and near-gangster, whose poverty and code of "play straight with the gang" lead him into trouble: he is arrested for murder in the midst of his first successful prize fight. His girlfriend Steffi's story runs parallel to his: she is forced by Bruno's code to work in Mama Tomek's brothel.

Bankowsky, Richard. The Glass Rose. New York: Random House. 1958.

First novel of a tetralogy written in the stream of consciousness manner, this story recounts the rise and fall of a Polish immigrant family. The seven-day wake of Stanislaw Machek becomes the backdrop for the thoughts and memories of his family and neighbors.

Bankowsky, Richard. After Pentecost. New York: Random House. 1961.

Second novel of the tetralogy.
Deals with a displaced Pole, Magda, who comes to New Jersey. She has been sponsored by Groszek, a local politician, at his nephew's request. Roman, the nephew, wants to marry Magda, though she is twice his age. Magda disrupts the lives of those she comes into contact with, finally driving the book to its climactic moment of tragedy and violent death.

Bankowsky, Richard. On A Dark Night (Three Canticles). New York: Random House. 1964.

Third novel of the tetralogy.
Story of a young woman who impulsively marries a saintly old man but continues her relationship with her passionate but destructive lover. Like all novels of the tetralogy, this one focuses primarily on Polish-Americans living in Anderson, New Jersey. Fourth novel is The Pale Criminal (1967).

Borski, Lucia M. Good Sense And Good Fortune And Other Polish Folk Tales. New York: McKay. 1970.

Polish Folktales.

Cannon, Cornelia. Heirs. Boston: Little, Brown. 1930.

Portrays the conflict between impoverished New Englanders and Polish newcomers who buy up Yankee farms and work in the mills. Central to the story is Marilla Lamprey, a Pole, who comes to Lovell, New Hampshire, as a school teacher and eventually marries Seth Walton, owner of the mills. Marilla's personal experiences unfold against a background of ethnic tensions.

Carroll, Gladys Hasty. As The Earth Turns. New York: MacMillan. 1933.

An excerpt from a letter of the author in the archives of the Polish Museum of American (dated 12-6-43): "The Polish Family in As The Earth Turns was not based on any actual family. At the time the book was written no Poles ...had settled among us, but I knew they were in other farming districts like ours, and that the initial reaction of natives to them was very much as it had been toward the French families from Canada who moved into our neighborhood (South Berwick, Maine) in the early 1900's and slowly but surely made a name for themselves."

Castle, William and Joseph, Robert. Hero's Oak. New York: Reader's Press. 1945.

Set in Vermont, 1910-1936. The story of an atypical Polish immigrant family who till the unwilling soil. Specifically, an account of beautiful Marja Jaworaska and a tree--a towering oak known as "Krupa's Oak." Legend has it that the first man who comes to a girl standing beneath its shade will be her husband. Hero's Oak is also the story of Aleksander Krupa, the immigrant, of his victory over the land and of his defeat.

Chase, Mary Ellen. A Journey To Boston. New York: Curtis. 1973.

The story of two Polish farm women in Massachusetts whose husbands are killed in a highway accident. Useful contrast of life in Poland and U.S.

Cohen, Lester. Coming Home. New York: Viking Press. 1945.

A veteran of World War II returns to Pittsburgh and the Polish-American girl he left behind. He finds himself taking on all the political forces of Pittsburgh. The ethnic characteristics of the principal characters are sharply drawn.

*Coleman, Marion Moore. A World Remembered. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

Polish folktales collected from Poles in America.

*Contoski, Josepha K. Treasured Polish Songs With English Translations New York: Kosciuszko Foundation. 1953.

A volume of Polish songs in a handsome edition illustrated by Marya Werten.

Crew, Helen Coale. Under Two Eagles. Boston: Little, Brown. 1936.

Fifteen year-old Vasily arrives in New York from Poland in 1913. American life is examined in view of his Polish background. Illustrated.

DeAngeli, Marguerite. Up The Hill. New York: Doubleday. 1942.

Radek, the son of a Polish family living in a Pennsylvania mining town gets the opportunity to go to art school after helping to paint a church mural.

Drechney, John H. Nature Smiles. Chicago: J.S. Paluch Co., Inc. 1947.

Polish and Polish-American themes are reflected in this collection of poetry.

Driscoll, Paul. My Felicia. New York: Macmillan. 1945.

Felicia, a second generation Polish-American girl and the problems she encounters in school.

Eichelberger, Rosa. Bronko. New York: Morrow. 1955.

A young Polish refugee experiences difficulties adjusting to New York City.

Estes, Eleanor. Hundred Dresses. New York: Harcourt. 1944.

A fifth grade class comes to appreciate a Polish-American classmate after teasing her about the one hundred dresses she said she owned.

Esty, Annette. The Proud House. New York: Harper. 1932.

Contrasts the life of a destitute Pole in Poland with that of his brother who emigrates to a Vermont farm.

Ferber, Edna. American Beauty. New York: Doubleday. 1931.

The last descendant of a decadent American family marries a Polish farm hand whose compatriots are resettling in Connecticut.

Gillon, Adam, and Ludwik Krzyzanowski. Introduction To Modern Polish Literatures: An Anthology Of Fiction And Poetry. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

A thorough selection of the best modern Polish writers, beginning with Reymont and Orzeszkowa and ending with Hlasko, Rozewica and Herbert.

Gombrowicz, Witold. A Kind Of Testament. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

A smooth translation of Gombrowicz's last work--completed in his death bed.

Greely, John N. War Breaks Down Doors. Boston: Cushman & Flint. 1929.

Although the central character, a Polish-American, is not portrayed in a heroic role, his loyalty, patriotism, and devotion to U.S. cause him to join the U.S. Army as a recruit from Pennsylvania. Set in San Antonio, Texas, after World War I.

Groff, Phyllis Newman. The Christmas Nightingale. Charleston, West Virginia: The Children's Theatre Press. 1935.

This is a dramatic adaptation of Eric P. Kelly's work by the same name, based on a story of Christmas in Poland. One of many Polish tales translated into Endlich, written for an American audience, and performed in America.

Gronowicz, Antoni. Bolek. Edinburgh, New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 1942.

A Polish-American girl and her parents visit Poland where she meets Bolek. When World War II erupts, Bolek's father is drafted, and Bolek leaves for the U.S. with the Polish-American family who came to visit.

Hayes, Florence. Joe-Pole, New American. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co. 1952.

The final year of elementary education for a Polish displaced person.

Hindus, Maurice. Magda. Garden City, New York: Doubleday. 1951.

Mike Koziol, an immigrant from Poland, leaves the confines of Brooklyn to get his own section of land in upstate New York. He finds and falls in love with Magda, already married. He leaves the state, established his farm, but returns to New York to find Magda.

Hughes, Rupert. Love Song. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1934.

The story of a Polish-American singer from the Midwest and the difficulties and hardships she encountered in her debut with the Metropolitan Opera.

Hughes, Rupert. Zal: An International Romance. New York: The Century Company. 1905.

A Polish pianist comes to New York to make his debut. At first he is not successful and is, in fact, severly criticized in reviews. With the aid of his parents he is able to maintain himself, and his talent is recognized a year later.

Janda, Victoria. Singing Furrows (1953), Star Hunger (1942), Walls Of Space (1945). Minneapolis: Polanie Press.

The strong influence of Polish values and their preservation appear in these poems, all of which were written in English.

Janney, Russell. The Miracle Of The Bells. New York: Prentice Hall 1946.

A beautiful Polish-American girl from a Pennsylvania coal town dies as she is just about to make it big in Hollywood. Her lover, also her publicity man, returns her body to Pennsylvania where the "miracle of the bells" occurs.

Karsavina, Jean. Tree By The Waters. New York: International Publishers. 1948.

Polish-Americans join in a strike in a mill town outside Boston.

Kelly, Eric P. The Trumpeter Of Krakow. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

A dramatic story of Krakow's political and social life in the early Renaissance, filled with mystery and excitement.

Krawczyk, Monica. If The Branch Blossoms And Other Stories. Minneapolis: Polanie Press. 1950.

Short stories very favorably regarded in the Polish-American community.

Kribl, M. Survey Of Polish Literature And Culture. New York: Columbia University Press. 1956.

Earlier study than that of Milosz, but valuable for its insights.

Kubiak, Wanda Luzenska. Polonaise Nevermore. New York: Vantage Press. 1962.

The experiences of Polish settlers to Wisconsin between 1866 and 1890.

Kuncewicz, M. The Modern Polish Mind. New York: Grosset and Dunlap. 1963.

An anthology of stories and essays by contemporary Polish writers, poets, and philosophers.

Lampell, Millard. The Hero. New York: J. Messner. 1949.

Steve Novak, football star, chooses a college and discovers he is denied entrance into American society.

Lenski, Lois. We Live In The North. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott. 1966.

Three generations of a Polish-American family confront acculturation to American society. Problems of name-changing and preservation of Polish culture are significant.

Levin, Dan. Mask Of Glory. New York: Whittlesey House. 1949.

Last year in the life of a 19-year-old Polish-American serving in the U.S. Marines during World War II.

McAlpine, Dale K. Marie Naimska: A Saga Of Chicago. Philadelphia: Dorrance and Company. 1954.

A well-established Polish family leaves Poland and settles in Chicago.

Maciuszko, Jerzy. The Polish Short Story In English: A Guide And Critical Bibliography. 1968.

A reference work listing over five hundred short stories which have been translated into English with a guide, indicating where they may be found under their English titles, Polish titles, authors or translators with brief synopses of each.

Mickiewicz, A. Pan Tadeusz, Or The Lst Foray In Lithuania. New York: Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences. 1962.

The Watson Kirkconnell translation of this epic poem by Poland's national poet.

Milosz, C. History Of Polish Literature. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1969.

Very good, though subjective, presentation of the history of Polish literature from its beginnings to the present.

Miniter, Edity. Our Naputski Neighbors. New York: Henry Holt. 1916.

Poles purchase a farm in West Holly, Massachusetts. Humorous treatment of family's acceptance by neighbors.

Motley, Willard. We Fished All Night. New York: Appleton Century Crofts. 1951.

A brief, but favorable, glimpse of a Polish-American family in Chicago.

Noyes, G. ed. Poems By Adam Mickiewicz. New York: Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences. 1944.

Biographical data on Mickiewicz by an outstanding Slavist, G.R. Noyes. Translations of Mickiewicz's poetry.

Peterkiewicz, Jerzy. Five Centuries Of Polish Poetry. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

This anthology shows the range and quality of Polish verse with a hundred poems by forty poets from different periods, illustrating the changes in style from the 16th century to modern times.

Prus, Boleslaw. The Doll. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation.

This famous novel about Warsaw in the nineteenth century is now available in a translation by David Welsh.

Roberts, Cecil. One Small Candle. New York: MacMillan. 1942.

Successful Polish pianist, Paul Korwienski, marries Laura Lanier, American film star, on eve of World War II. Floridian and European setting. Depicts American sympathies for Poland's tragic fate in World War II.

Romano, Deane. Banacek. New York: Bantam Books. 1973.

About a Boston insurance investigator proud of his Polish heritage. Adapted from the television series of the same name. The depiction of Banacek was favorably received by the Polish-American community.

Rybacki. Stella. Thrills, Chills, and Sorrow. New York: Exposition Press. 1954.

Although sub-titled "A Novel," the author indicates that Thrills, Chills, And Sorrow is not a work of pure fiction but rather an autobiographical novel based on the experiences of her early life in a small town near the Pennsylvania coal field

Segel, Harold B. The Major Comedies Of Alexander Fredro. New York: Kosciusko Foundation.

Extensive introduction and translation into English of five major comedies of Alexander Fredro, one of Poland's outstanding playwrights.

Sokolowski, Marie and Irene Jasinski. Treasured Polish Recipes For Americans. New York: Kosciusko Foundation. 1948.

This is the best book on Polish cookery in the English language containing 475 recipes.

Tabrah, Ruth. Pulaski Place. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1949.

Steve Kowalski is the first citizen of Polish descent to be on the town's police force. His own conception of the duties and loyalties of this position are in marked contrast to the expectations of his neighbors, friends, parents, wife and parish priest.

Uminski, Sigmund. Tales Of Early Poland. Detroit: Endurance Press. 1968.

Twelve Polish tales from the past, such as the follow-up to the above tale and one on the founding of the Polish State.

Vogel, Joseph. Man Courage. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1938.

Story of Adam Wolak, Polish immigrant, and his family in a small American city. Adam had come to America dreaming of his own farm, but after eighteen years as a day laborer, the Depression put the seal of defeat on his dream.

Wieniewska, C. ed. Polish Writing Today. Baltimore: Penguin Books, Inc. 1967.

Selection from contemporary Polish prose and Poetry, e.g. Herbert, Rozewica, Bialoszewski, etc.

Witkiewicz, S.I. Madman And The Nun. Orchard Lake, Michigan: Orchard Lake Publications.

The volume by the 20th century Polish playwright includes the following selections: The Madman And The Nun, The Water Men, The crazy Locomotive, The Mother, They, & The Shoemaker

Wylie, Ida. Strangers Are Coming. New York: Random House 1941.

The Sigismund Stanowski troupe is brought to New England after war breaks out in Poland in 1939. American stereotypes of Poles are re-adjusted when real Poles are met for the first time.

Zand, Helen Stankiewicz. Polish Proverbs. New York: Kosciuszko Foundation. 1961.

A selection of Polish proverbs, given in the original and in English translation.

POLISH-AMERICANS

Audio-Visuals

Having Fun The Polish Way.

Proverbs, Riddles, Games, Recipes, Holiday Celebrations, Folk Tales, Songs, Dances.

Poland. New York: International Film Foundation.

The history and development of Poland are depicted, showing a people who have struggled to maintain their independence for one thousand years. Present day industries, agriculture, politics, urban and rural life are covered. It concludes with evidence of the Polish vitality in creative arts and their love of independence. (Color Film)

Polish Heritage. New York: kosciuszko Foundation.

An interesting collection of beautiful Polish music and history recorded by the Schola Moderna, one of America's foremost professional choruses. (Record)

NATIVE AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

The American Heritage Book Of Indians. New York: McGraw Hill.

A scholarly treatment for the non-scholar of the 20,000-year epic of the American Indian.

Armstrong, Virginia Irving. I Have Spoken. Chicago: Swallow Press. 1971.

American history is told through Indian oratory, letters and other writings.

Brandon, William. The American Heritage Book Of Indians. New York: American Heritage Publishing. 1961.

By the editors of American Heritage History the book opens with an introduction written by John F. Kennedy, President of the U.S. at the time. A history of the American Indians from the days when they migrated to the Americans to the present follows the introduction. The narrative in each chapter is supplemented with numerous sketches and colored photographs of Indian artifacts and reproductions of works found in libraries, historical societies, and museums throughout U.S. and England.

Brown, Dee. Bury My Heart At Wounded Knee. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 1970.

Documented account of history of American Indians during the nineteenth century. Photographs and bibliography included.

Cahn, Edgar S., ed. Our Brother's Keeper: The Indian In White America. Bergenfield, New Jersey: New American Library.

The book is an observation, made in the best traditions of reportorial and editorial responsibility, of diplomatic failure. We are told a gooddeal about Indians, but we are told even more about ourselves.

The Council on Interracial Books for Children, ed. Chronicles Of Emerican Indian Protest. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett.

An anthology of original writings that relates the history of the Indian's battle for survival from the 17th century to the Red Power movement of today.

Collier, John. On The Gleaming Way: Navajos, Eastern Pueblos, Zunis, Hopis, Apaches And Their Land: And Their Meaning To The World. Chicago: Swallow Press. 1962.

These ancient men in their ancient societies are striving with concentrated and confident will toward physical survival and victory only as a means to an end; the end is spiritual survival and victory, and 'spiritual' means that mystical fire which the universe, they believe, entrusted to them in a past time which must not die...

NATIVE AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Davis, Russell. Chief Joseph: War Chief Of The Nez Perce. New York: McGraw Hill.

This is the true and stirring story of Joseph of the Nez Perce, a man who wanted peace but who became instead perhaps the greatest fighting chief that the Western Indian wars produced. The story of a man who became a living legend, it gives an unforgettable picture of gallant leaders and stoic men and women.

Deloria, Vine, Jr. Custer Died For Your Sins. New York: MacMillan. 1969.

The author, an American Indian, studies an American problem and offers suggested solutions.

Deloria, Vine, Jr. We Talk, You Listen. New York: MacMillan. 1970.

Deloria writes of tribalism in American society and a world in which the Indian way of life emerges as stable, flexible and enduring.

Dennis, Henry. The American Indian 1492-1970. New York: Oceana Publications. 1971.

A reference tool for dates significant in American Indian history with a complete chronology. Some important sections are: an alphabetical list of some prominent Indian figures of the past, a ransom sampling of contemporary Indians and their activities. Appendices include: population figures, Indian wars and local disturbances, U.S. administor of federal Indian policy, government, appropriations for Indian education, Indian muse Indian groups, publications, suggested audio-visual materials, a reading and research bibliography and index to Indian tribes and prominent leaders.

Driver, Harold E. Indians Of North America. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1961.

A comprehensive, systematic appraisal of the great variety of culture that existed on this continent before white contact seriously altered Indian ways. More than 25 chapters cover subsistence patterns, clothing, housing, religion, education, property, government, rank social organization. Ethnological, and encyclopedic in scope arranged by culture areas. Includes maps, bibliography, and index.

Eastman, Charles A. Indian Boyhood. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett.

Charles Eastman, orphaned at birth, raised by the Sioux tribe, recounts his early life as an Indian. Eastman offers an exciting and touching firsthand account of the mores and folkways of the Sioux Indians.

NATIVE AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Erddes, Richard. The Sun Dance People. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1972.

Vivid pictues and prose tell the story of the Plains Indians, their past and their life today in the United States.

Farb, Peter. Man's Rise To Civilization As Shown By The Indians Of North American From Primeval Times To The Coming Of The Industrial State. New York: E.P. Dutton. 1968.

A genuine trailblazer of a book, which at once throws light on a neglectd subject and at the same time uses it as a springboard for a persuasive theory as to the cultural evolution of man.

Henry, Jeannette. Textbooks And The American Indian. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press. 1970.

A study of more than three hundred textbooks depicting the history and culture of the American Indian. These books are analyzed for their accuracy and reliability. Each chapter includes a summary of the evaluations. This study exemplifies the injustices and threats to the truths of Indian history and culture. Includes a critical annotated bibliography and an author/title/subject index.

Josephy, Alvin M., Jr. The Indian Heritage of America. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1969.

History, archeology, ethnology (including origins and language) or major Indian cultures in North, Central and South America. Photographs, maps, and bibliography included.

Kroeber, Teodora. Ishi In Two Worlds: A Biography Of The Last Wild Indian In North America. Berkeley: University of California Press.

A most remarkable biography. It is also a real source book of central California ethnology and a detailed record of this example of acculturation which is in most respects without equal in today's anthropological literature.

Levitan and Hetrick. Big Brother's Indian Programs. New York: McGraw Hill.

A much needed treatment of a subject of great and growing concern dealing in accurate and practical fashion with America's most disadvantaged minority. First, it gives a brief overview of the Indians--their history as well as past and present problems. Then, it deals in more detail with specific problems and possible solutions in education, health, community organization, followed by natural, economic, and human resources and their future development.

NATIVE AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Marriott, Alice, and Carol K. Rachlin. American Epic: The Story Of The American Indian. Bergenfield, New Jersey: New American Library.

A chronicle of the tragedies and triumphs of the North American Indians from pre-Columbian migrations to today's Red Powbian migrations to today's Red Power.

Scheele, William E. The Mound Builders. Cleveland: Collins World. 1963.

A fine, simple account for young people of the prehistoric people, the Hopewells and their Adena ancestors, who flourished in the Ohio Valley for 1,500 years.

School, Gene. The Jim Thorpe Story. New York: Washington Square Press. 1966.

Growing up on an Indian reservation, young Thorpe developed extraordinary prowness as a high jumper, hurdler, and runner. Jim Thorpe became one of America's greatest athletes.

Schusky, E. The Right To Be Indian. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press. 1970.

An analysis of the Indians' struggle for civil rights and the complexities caused by their unique situation as an indigenous people with treaty rights and special ties to the government. Discusses the lack of self government, civil rights, and economic deprivation for those who wish to retain their Indian heritage.

Shorris, Earl. Death Of The Great Spirit: An Elegy For The American Indian. Bergenfield, New Jersey: New American Library.

An authoritative and moving book chronicling the destruction of the American Indian by friends and enemies alike--anthropologists, missionaries, hippies, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indians themselves.

Steiner, Stan. The New Indians. Colorado: Delta.

A full-scale report of the gathering "Red Power" movement, a revolt by America's oldest minority, against the white man's culture and its debasement of tribal ways. A sociological report and analysis of the Indian's emergence from his ghetto, including related anecdotes and individual portraits.

Terrell, John. American Indian Almanac. Cleveland: Cleveland World Publishing Co. 1971.

Reference history of the various Indian tribes of North America. Arranged by 10 geographical regions conforming gnerally to prehistoric cultural areas. Useful for gaining information about

NATIVE AMERICANS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

prehistorical American Indians covers customs, beliefs, ecological patterns, climatic conditions, social structures, physical characteristics, moves, arts and crafts, political systems, and religion rituals. Maps, charts, notes, glossary of names and terms, selected biology.

Vogel, Virgil J. This Country Was Ours: A Documentary History of The American Indian. New York: Harper and Row. 1972.

The main text is divided into five parts: Part I-before Columbus came; Part II-discovery to the Revolutionary War; Part III-from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War; Part IV-from Civil War to the present; Part V-the Indian in perspective. Various subjects are covered and from a number of points of view: from the Royal Proclamation closing the West to white settlement (1763) to Custer's view of the Indian character, to Blak Elk's and President Harrison's version of the Wounded Knee massacre to political party platform plank's relating to Indians.

Waters, Frank. The Man Who Killed The Deer. Pocket Books.

Tells of many injustices to Indians. This would give a non-Indian a better understanding of Indians and why they must act as they sometimes do.

Weewish Tree: A Magazine Of Indian America For Young People. American Indian Historical Society.

Monthly magazine about Indians and their customs.

Wissler, Clark. Indians Of The United States. Garden City, New York: Doubleday. 1966.

An eminent anthropologist and natural historian traces the history and culture of the American Indian through a span of four centuries.

NATIVE AMERICANS

Art, Drama, Fiction, Literature, and Music

Bulla, Clyde Robert. Squanto: Friend Of The Pilgrims. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic Magazine.

Fictionalized biography of a Wampanoag Indian--his years in London, imprisonment on a slave ship, and return to America to befriend the Pilgrims.

Dockstader, Frederick J. Indian Art Of The Americas. New York: Museum of the American Indian.

This volume discusses the esthetic accomplishments of the Indians of North, Central and South America from circa 3,000 B.C. to 1970 A.D. A 35-page text summarized the technology and culture areas of the New World peoples, their variety and distribution, and the effects of the arrival of the White man. A major portion of the book is devoted to illustrations of the 500 objects included in Indian Arts Of The Americas.

Farnsworth, Frances Joyce. Winged Moccasins. New York: Messner. 1954.

This story is based on the life of Scajawea, Shoshone Indian girl, the first woman to cross the Rocky Mountains as interpreter and guide for the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Farquhar, Margaret C. Indian Children Of America. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1964.

Indian children shared games, songs, festivals and prepared for a life of hunting, fishing, and farming in the days before Columbus.

Grant, Bruce. American Indians, Yesterday And Today. New York: E.P. Dutton and Co. 1960.

An illustrated encyclopedia of the American Indian, arranged alphabetically with cross references and an Indian family tree of tribes, distribution of Indians by states and a selected list of museums. Includes a bibliography.

Hofmann, Charles. American Indians Sing. New York: John Day. 1967.

Introduction to American Indian music includes comment on instruments, the dance, song-poetry, ritual and ceremony. Lists readings and recordings.

Hofsinde, Robert. Indian Picture Writing. New York: William Morrow & Co. 1959.

Indian picture writing shows the rader how he can read and write in the Indian way by simple representations of an object and also by more abstract and poetic symbols.

Art, Drama, Fiction, Literature, and Music

LaFarge, Laughing Boy. New York: Houghton-Mifflin. 1963.

The classic novel of Navajo Indian life.

Malamud, Bernard. The Assistant. New York: Dell.

A novel of heartcatching beauty about an aging Jewish shop keeper by the great Pulitzer Prize and National Book Award winner.

Marriott, Alice, and Carol Rachlin. American Indian Mythology. New York: Crowell. 1968.

Collection of Indian legends and myths. Bibliography.

NATIVE AMERICANS

Audio-Visual Materials

American Indian Dances. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

Vital, driving rhythms of 12 authentic American Indian dances. Booklet provides detailed dance instructions plus notes on costumes. (Record)

American Indian Music for the Classroom. Phoenix: Canyon Records.

A complete teaching package of American Indian songs, dances, bibliography, photographs, map, and culture--all under the guidance of an American Indian author, composer, music educator, and lecturer on Indian affairs. (4 records, study guide, 20 photographs, spirit masters, bibliography, and map).

American Indians as Seen by D. H. Lawrence. Chicago: Coronet Films.

At the Lawrence ranch near Taos, New Mexico, where the great novelist spent most of his later years, we hear his wife Frieda speak intimately about his beliefs and thoughs. Aldous Huxley presents selections from Lawrence, which reveal his deep insights into the religious and ceremonial impulses of Indian culture as shown by various ritual dances. (Color film)

Cheyenne Autumn. Mount Vernon, New York: Macmillan.

This film tells the story of the heroic Cheyenne pilgrimage in 1878. Confined to a barren Oklahoma reservation, the Cheyenne lead a miserable existence. When their pleas for better food and medicine are ignored by the Indian Office, the Cheyenne break their treaty and begin a 1500-mile march back to their fertile Wyoming homelands. Although hunger, cold and soldiers threaten them with mass slaughter, the Indians would rather die one mile closer to their home than continue to live in such humiliation. (Color film)

Healing Songs of the American Indians. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

Nineteen songs about animals, spirits, and nature, from Chippewa, Sioux, five other tribes, recorded on location. (Record)

Hopi Katcina Songs. Phoenix: Canyon Records.

Seventeen songs and dances recorded by Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes in Arizona during 1924. The collection of songs on the present disc represent a pioneer effort by a man who felt that music was a key to the understanding of the Indian's culture. (Record)

How the West was Won and Honor Lost. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University.

Documentary history of the displacement of Indians from their perspective. Necessary to textbook treatment. (Color film)

Indian Words from the End of the Trail. Chicago: Nystrom.

When the still young and brawling United States roared across the western half of the North American continent, paced by railroad steel and cavalry gunpowder, there was one major obstacle in its path--the Indians, the Native Americans. This program is built out of the statements of the chiefs and medicine men who led the Indians in their last desperate battle with white civilization. They tell why they fought--what they were fighting for, and what they were fighting against. Even from defeat, they offer us their pride in their culture and way of life, and their belief that justice should rule the world, even if sometimes it does not. (filmstrip)

Ishi in Two Worlds. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Presents the story of Ishi, the last person in North America known to have spent most of his life leading a totally aboriginal existence, and his tribe, the Yahi Indians of California. Written directed, and produced by Richard C. Tomkins. When the entire Yahi tribe was wiped out by gold-hungary whites, Ishi hid in the forests. Twenty-five years later he emerged: sick, starved and middle aged. Ishi spent his remaining years as a guest of the University of California Museum of Anthropology. Rare photos depict Ishi demonstrating his Yahi skills and adapting to 20th century life. (Color film)

Last Menominee. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University.

A series of interviews filmed on location in Menominee County, Wisconsin, during which various Menominees describe their doubts, their hopes for the future, and the problems which they now face due to the termination of their reservation status by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Menominee Indians have gained citizenship, but they have lost their hunting and fishing rights and lack food as a result. They are also without doctors and hospitals. Adequate education and employment are no longer available. (B[redacted]lm)

Music of the American Indians of the Southwest. Phoenix: Canyon Record[redacted]

Recorded in various Indian communities by Dr. Willard Rhodes of Columbia University with the cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Selections include funeral songs, stick game song, butterfly dance, gambling song, night chant, bird song cycle and traditional songs and dances. (Record and brochure)

Music of the Sioux and the Navajo. Englewwod Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic.

Fourteen ceremonial and secular songs demonstrate the vitality of modern American Indian culture. Native singers and musicians recorded by Willa i Rhodes during tribal gatherings for the U. S. Office of Indian Affairs. Both traditional and contemporary songs (Record)

Navajo. Mount Vernon, New York: Macmillan.

Deep in the heart of the Grand Canyon is the ancient land of the Navajos. Here the remnants of the matriarchal society still tend their sheep, barter for necessities at the trading posts scattered every 25 miles or so in the area, and eke out an existence that goes from searing summer heat to frigid winter cold. The Navajos live outdoors as much as they can. But changes are in the wind, and the government irrigation dams may radically alter the Navajos way of life. (Color film)

Navajo Indian Life. Chicago: Coronet Films.

Written and spoken by Carl Carmer, this film presents the author's compassionate commentary on the lot of the Navajos in Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico--their daily life, their occasional jobs as migrant field hands, their hopes for the future. (Color film)

A Portfolio of Outstanding Contemporary American Indians. Menlo Park, California: Educational Consortium of America.

This study print set features 24 biographical sketches accompanied by black and white portraits on 11" x 14" heavy paper stock suitable for classroom or hall display. The subjects, who are representative of several tribes, occupations, and points of view, include Hank Adams, George Blue Spruce, LaDonna Harris, Billy Mills, Scott Momaday, Helen Peterson, and Gwen Shunatona. (Study prints)

War Whoops and Medicine Songs. Phoenix: Canyon Record.

Thirty-three songs, collected and edited by Charles Hofmann. They were collected at the Upper Dells of the Wisconsin River where more than 200 American Indians from five different tribes assembled for the annual Stan Rock Indian Ceremonial. (Record and brochure)

OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Child, Clifton J. The German American in Politics, 1914-1917. New York: Arno Press. 1970.

American Immigration Collection, Set 2. The author takes for his subject the process of unusual structural, political, and sociological changes which develop in the American nationality during a period of increasing stress. Essentially the work shows the impact of unstable foreign affairs upon ethnic cohesiveness so the experience is also relevant to other times. The book focuses on the growth of the National-German alliance whose aim was to protect German-American cultures, maintain friendly German-American relations, and propagandize their cause to the American public. (German-Americans)

Chu, Daniel, and Samuel Chu. Passage to the Golden Gate. New York: Doubleday. 1967.

This history of the Chinese-Americans begins with their immigration to the United States during the eighteenth century. (Chinese-Americans)

Cutsumbris, Michael. A Bibliographical Guide to Materials on Greeks in the United States 1890-1968. Staten Island: Center for Migra- Studies. 1970.

Divided into twelve sections which cover the following materials on Greeks in the United States: Books, articles, works of fiction publications dealing with the Greek Orthodox church in America; unpublished works; almanacs; guides; and directories; Greek-American serials currently published; Greek-American serials suspended; fraternal publications; Parish and Archdiocesan materials; manuscript collections and research in progress. (Greek-Americans)

Faust, Albert R. The German Element in the United States. New York: The Steuben Society of America. 1927.

One of ten similar volumes of the participation of nationality, race, and culture groups in American life. An introduction to the German-Americans in order to attain a fuller understanding of their background. Comprehensive coverage, but outdated. (German-American)

Goldstein, Sidney, and Calvin Goldscheider. Jewish Americans: Three Generations in a Jewish Community. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall. 1968.

This study concentrates on generation change and social changes in a Jewish community. As a means of delineating the multi-

dimensional nature of assimilation patterns among three generations of American Jews. (Jewish-Americans)

Greeley, Andrew M. That Most Distressful Nation: The Taming of the American Irish. Chicago: Quadrangle. 1972.

A sociologist looks at how the Irish have become Americans while carrying Irish traits with them to the suburbs. Included is historical background to the Irish migration, an analysis of the influence of the church and the Celtic heritage, an anthropological study of the Irish family, and a discussion of what has happened to the Irish in 20th century America. (Irish-Americans)

Hawgood, John A. The Tragedy of German Americans: The German in the United States of America during the Nineteenth Century and After. New York: Arno Press. 1970.

A study of Germans in the United States during the 19th century and later. Shows the efforts to establish New Germany on American soil and studies these experiences in detail. (German-Americans)

Kitano, Harry L. Japanese Americans: The Evolution of a Subculture. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall. 1969.

The Japanese American is described as model American minority effective in social organizations, socialization, controlling deviant behavior and in becoming successful in American terms. The author implies that the best of the Japanese and American culture should be integrated into one. A bibliography and appendice with demographic charts, occupational educational, and health statistics. (Japanese-Americans)

O'Connor, Richard. The German-Americans: An Informal History. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1968.

Recounts the saga of the German-American community, its distribution, aspirations, cultural role and assimilation. Includes index and bibliography. (German-Americans)

Prpic, George J. The Croation Immigrants in the United States of America Toronto: University of Toronto Press. 1971.

Reprint from Croatia; land, people, culture. Volume 2. (Croatian-Americans)

Saloutos, Theodore. The Greeks in the United States. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. 1964.

An authoritative study of the Greek ethnic group considering reference materials and interviews from Greeks of both the United States and Greece. Emphasis is on social and community life, Greeks in business, and assimilation. A bibliography guide is included. (Greek-Americans)

Senungetuk, Joseph E. Give or Take a Century: An Eskimo Chronicle. Indian Historian Press.

Shows the meeting of two worlds in Alaska and the resulting conflict. The author tells about his experiences and what he sees for the future of the Alaska native. Excellent and necessary for understanding what is happening today in Alaska. (Eskimo)

Shannon, William V. The American Irish. New York: Macmillan. 1966.

Thorough cultural history of Irish-Americans begins with background about Ireland and the historical and social conditions which led to the great migrations to the United States. He traces their rise to prominence in American politics, religion, literature, and other fields, Short biographies of important American Irish are given. (Irish-Americans)

Sloan, Irving J. The Jews in America 1621-1970: A Chronology and Fact Book. Ney York: Oceana. 1971.

Bibliographical references. Selected documents of American Jewry. Appendices: estimated American Jewish population by state; selected annotated bibliography and audio-visual materials. Civic organizations, newspapers, and periodicals by state. (Jewish-Americans)

Speevack, Yetta. The Spider Plant. New York: Washington Square Press. 1968.

Description of a young Puerto Rican girl's adjustment as her family is forced to move to a new neighborhood in New York City. Fiction. (Puerto Rican-Americans)

Wittke, Carl. The Irish in America. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1956.

Deals with every aspect of Irish-American life from the plight of unskilled immigrants laborer to the status of modern day writers, actors, and politicians. Provides a well documented, scholarly history and insight into Irish character. (Irish-Americans)

OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS

Audio-Visual Materials

An American Girl. Mount Vernon, New York: Macmillan Films.

Based on an actual incident, this film tells how an adolescent girl in a small town tests the democratic tradition in which she has been reared. Norma Davis, who is not Jewish, wears a bracelet with Jewish symbols. She is accused of trying to "pass" and told to "stick to her own kind." She exposes her experience with anti-Semitism, and explores the problem, by reading her diary at a P.T.A. meeting. (B/W film)

Chinese Folktales. Chicago: Coronet.

Translated from original Chinese stories, this series combines imaginative artwork, music and sound effects with exciting adventures children enjoy. Animated characters, dragons, and mermaids reveal the wit, warmth and wisdom of Chinese life and give valuable insights to Oriental customs and traditions.

Los Puertorriquenos. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

First-person accounts of life in America, with Puerto Ricans from all walks of life, illustrates problems and possible solutions in areas of health, education, business, politics, law and order, and creative expression. We hear community answers to drug addiction, infant mortality, lead poisoning, control of local health facilities, mental illness, and VD. (Filmstrips)

Rendezvous with Freedom. Mount Vernon, New York: Macmillan Films.

Traces the history of the Jews of the United States from the arrival of the earliest Jewish settlers in New Amsterdam in 1654 through the present. The film relates the growing Jewish polulations in the U.S. to the major historical events in the nation--The Revolution, the Civil War and the two World Wars--as well as to the continuing persecution elsewhere in the world which made it all the more imperative for the Jewish people to find a place where they could live and prosper without sacrificing their religious heritage. (Color film)

MULTI-ETHNIC

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Adorno, T.W., et al. The Authoritarian Personality. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1950.

This book deals with the phenomenon of social discrimination, and attempts to determine what distinctive personality traits characterize the prejudiced individual and what kinds of social psychological factors have contributed to the emergence of the type labelled "authoritarian man." The authors suggest as one of their major findings that individuals who are extremely susceptible to fascist propaganda have in common numerous characteristics which go together to form a kind of "syndrome."

Anderson, Charles H. White Protestant Americans: From National Origins To Religious Group. Ethnic Groups in American Life Series, Milton M. Gordon, ed. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1970.

In Part I, the Assimilation of Protestant National Origin Groups, chapters are devoted to specific Protestant national origin groups: Angles, Saxons, and Others; The Scots: Lowlanders, Highlanders, and Ulstermen; The Swedes; Norweginas; Finlanders; Germans, and Dutch. Part II focuses on White Protestantism: Its Past and Present Status in American Life.

Anderson, Theodore, and Mildred Boyer. Bilingual Schooling In The United States. Austin, Texas: Southwest Educational Development Lab. 1970.

A two-volume work based on three extensive field trips to current bilingula programs in 1) the northwest as far north as Barrow, Alaska, 2) the southwest and Hawaii, and 3) from Dade County, Florida, north through Washington, New York, New England into Canada. Gives a history of bilingual schooling, sample curriculum models, implications for education and society, with an outline of needs for further action and research.

Banks, James A. Teaching Ethnic Studies: Concepts And Studies. Washington, D.C.: National Council for the Social Studies. 1973.

The first section of this book provides perceptive and terse analyses of institutional racism, social justice and power relationships in America. Five of the chapters in the second section focus on the problems of specific American minority groups. The final part explores the problems of two groups which have also been victimized by sterotypes and cultural assaults--white ethnics and women.

Barron, Milton Leon, ed. Minorities In A Changing World. New York: Knopf. 1967.

Anthology of problems faced by many minority groups.

MULTI-ETHNIC

Bibliographies, Biographies, History, and Social Interpretation

Brooks, Charlotte, ed. The Outnumbered. New York: Dell. 1967.

Stories, essays, and poems about minority groups by America's leading writers. Anthology includes material by Willa Cather (on the Boheminas); Stephen V. Benet (on the Irish); Donn Byrne (on the Italians); Bernard Malamud (on the Jews); and William Saroyan (on the Armenians).

Brown, Lawrence Guy. Immigration: Cultural Conflicts And Social Adjustments. New York: Arno Press. 1969. (1933 edition reprinted).

A sociological analysis of the problem of immigrant assimilation and adjustment to a new environment. The author studies the stream of immigrants from the Colonial period to the closing of the gates. In each of these periods he studies the character of the immigration, the causes which induced it, the circumstances and influences of the journey, the distribution in America of those composing it and their social interaction and adjustments.

Christ, Henry I. Modern Short Biographies. New York: Globe Book Company. 1970.

This collection includes biographies of John F. Kennedy, Mary McLeon Bethune, Trini Lopez, Luis Munoz Marin, Shirley Chisholm and Patsy Takemoto Mink.

Cohen, Robert. The Color Of Man. New York: Bantam. 1968.

An illustrated survey of the facts of man's color, which attempts to clear up much of the misinformation and misunderstanding which surrounds the subject of color. Raises important questions such as "What is color and how is it passed on from one generation to the next?" and "How did color evolve as the human species spread across the earth?" The author has utilized the findings of biologists, anthropologists, sociologists and historians to discuss the effects of discrimination and color prejudice.

Dinnerstein, Leonard, and Frederick Cople Jaher, eds. The Aliens: A History Of Ethnic Minorities In America. New York: Meredith. 1970.

This book is organized in four parts. Part I, "The Colonial Era," Part II, "The Young Republic," Part III "The Industrial Transformation," Part IV, "Ethnic Minorities in Contemporary America."

Faderman, Lillian and Barbara Bradshaw, eds. Speaking For Ourselves. New York: Scott, Foreman. 1969.

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Wide range of selections, although only 200-odd pages out of 600 pages are devoted to the white ethnic experience. Includes discussion questions and short introductions on the writers and their works. Selections included: Jewish-American, Italian-American, Greek-America, Polish-American, Armenian-American, Irish-American, Scandinavian-American, Russian-American. There are also references to other works by the authors whose material is included, dates of publication, allied literature.

Feinstein, Otto, ed. Ethinic Groups In The City: Culture, Institutions And Power. Lexington, Mass.: Heath Lexington Books. 1971

This book is based on the oral presentations and written papers of the conference on Ethnic Communities of Greater Detroit, June 11-13, 1970. With special reference to ethnicity in Detroit, the papers cover ethnic pluralism. assimilation, institutions and ethnicity, ethnic power, and some specific ethnic groups.

Fellows, Donald K. A Mosaic Of America's Ethnic Minorities. New York: Wiley. 1972.

This text takes an interdisciplinary approach using the techniques and resources of several social sciences. After a brief introduction, the text falls into six sections covering these American ethnic minorities: Blacks, Mexicans, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Puerto Ricans. For each group, information is provided concerning their historical-cultural background, assimilation, imprint of their culture in the United States, and the future of this minority in this country. Questions for review and discussion are included. An extensive bibliography and an index are included.

Fishman, Joshua A., et. al. Language Loyalty In The United States: The Maintenance And Perpetuation Of Non-English Mother Tongues By American Ethnic And Religious Groups. The Hague: Mouton. 1966.

Forbes, Jack D. Education Of The Culturally Different: A Multi-Cultural Approach. Berkely: Far West Laboratory For Educational Research and Development. 1968.

Forbes argues that many Anglo educators use the term "cultural deprivation" to escape blame for the poor school performance of minority group children. Instead, educators shift the burden of failure onto the children, whom they see coming not from a different culture but from a cultural vacuum. Using schools to force cultural homogeneity and assimilation of Anglo values creates minority group withdrawal, hostility and alienation. In his discussion of the need for a multi-cultural approach and redefinition of the function of the school, Forbes deals with the importance of school-community relations and good teacher-child and teacher-parent rapport. This essay

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is intended in part as a philosophical introduction to the author's handbooks on the education of Mexican Americans and Afro-Americans in the Far West.

Franklin, John Hope, Thomas F. Pettigrew, and Raymond W. Mack. Ethnicity In American Life. New York: Anti-Defamation League Of B'nai B'rith. 1971.

Each author deals with ethnicity from a different perspective. Franklin discusses how ethnicity has been one of the salient features in American history; Pettigrew focuses on the social dynamics of ethnic diversity in our changing culture; and Mack assesses how entirely new ethnic groups have emerged within the growing urban setting.

Froman, Robert. Racism. New York: Dell Publising.

This account traces racism from its beginnings in the confrontation of Europeans with Indiana and blacks to the present time when racism seems less overt...successfully contributes understanding of the pervasiveness of racism.

Fuchs, Lawrence H. American Ethnic Politics. New York: Harper & Row. 1968.

A collection of essays emphasize the importance of cultural characteristics which form the basis of ethnic voting, its significance, and the types of power relationships which arise from ethnic affiliations.

Gersten, Irene Fandel and Betsy Bliss. Ecidujerp, Prejudice: Either Way It Doesn't Make Sense. New York: Anti-Defamation League. 1974.

With wit and without sociological jargon, the authors offer students basic information on the origins of prejudice. After defining and explaining such concepts as labeling and scapegoating, the book examines the effects of prejudice on both sides; the history of prejudice against Blacks, Oriental, immigrants, and women how the law in America has changed and how prejudice might be eliminated. Case studies add interest to the text.

Gittler, Joseph B., ed. Understanding Minority Groups. New York: Wiley. 1956.

Eight papers presented at the Institute on Minority Groups in the U.S. sponsored by the University of Rochester in 1955, and edited by its chairman. Among the groups discussed are: The American Catholic; the U.S. Indian; the American Jew; the American Negro; the Japanese American and the Puerto Rican in the U.S. Conclusions are that "the basic problem is not group diversity, but the acceptance of such diversity, and the avoidance of those reactions of prejudice and discrimination which impose minority status.

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Handlin, Oscar. The Uprooted. 2nd edition. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co. 1973.

This new edition of the title first copyrighted in 1951 leaves the original text intact, but makes corrections and modifications in the closing chapters. The author explores the way in which immigration has altered America, and how it has altered the immigrants. He covers the earliest immigrations to America to the present.

Hansen, Marcus Lee. The Atlantic Migration, 1607-1860. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 1940.

This work is a history of the continuing settlement of the U.S. from 1607-1860. The volume deals with the great transatlantic migration of white peoples, first to the thirteen colonies, and then to the early Republic down to the eve of the Civil War. Described are conditions in the Old World which made people want to leave, and other factors such as improved land transportation made migration to the U.S. more accessible to people. Includes index and bibliography.

Hansen, Marcus Lee. The Immigrant In American History. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 1942.

This work is a collection of essays on the immigrant in American history. All the essays emphasize the part played by immigration in America's social evolution. Many topics are suggested through the book on immigration as ideas for historical research. The author is principally concerned with the 19th century. The chapters include the following topics: migrations old and new, immigration and expansion, immigration and democracy, immigration and puritanism, immigration American culture, the second colonization of New England, migration across the northern border, and immigration as a field for historical research.

Herberg, Will. Protestant-Catholic-Jew: An Essay In American Religious Sociology. New York: Doubleday. 1955.

The three dominant American religions described first in their economic, social, and cultural aspects, and then in their mutual relation, in unity and tension. The book concludes with a theological and historical interpretation of American religion.

Highham, John. Stranger In The Land: Patterns Of American Nativism, 1860-1925. New York: Atheneum. 1955.

This account traces American xenophobia to fears: Americans feared that immigrants would in undate the Anglo-Saxon race with "inferior" bloods, that Roman Catholics would intrigue to overthrow the government and the Protestant religions, and that the alien political beliefs held by many immigrants would cause rebellion and anarchy.

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Hutchinson, Edward. Immigrants And Their Children, 1850-1950. New York: Wiley. 1956.

Authoritative, detailed review and statistics tracing foreign born stock in the U.S. for the last century, particularly 1920-1950.

Huthmacher, J. Joseph. A Nation Of Newcomers. Rockleigh, New Jersey: Allyn & Bacon. 1966.

A history of America's immigrant groups, their struggles and triumphs, from the first settlers to Puerto Ricans of today.

International Migration Review. Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, New York 10304.

Research and bibliographic service on migration and ethnicity. Publishes annual issues about various ethnic groups.

Jones, Maldwyn Allen. American Immigration. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1960.

This volume attempts to trace the successive waves of immigrants to the U.S. during 350 years. Emphasized is the great impact they have had on American culture, politics, and economic growth. Jones considers the forces that uprooted Europeans from their home and analyzes the actual process of immigration. Various national crises are pointed out that tested the immigrants' adjustment to life in America and shows how the immigrant has played a vital role in sectional conflicts, the westward movement, labor organization, foreign policy, and the theory and practice of democracy. Includes index and bibliography.

Kane, Michael. Minorities In Textbooks: As Study Of Their Treatment In Social Studies. New York: Quadrangle Books, in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. 1970.

The author analyzed 45 social studies texts in terms of inclusion, validity, balance, comprehensivesness, concreteness, unity and realism, regarding the Jews; Minorities under Nazism; Black Americans and Other Minorities. He concludes there has been "marked if uneven progress in certain areas but on the whole, textbook material concerning minorities in the United States must still be considered inadequate."

Keating, Charlotte Matthews. Building Bridges Of Understanding Between Cultures. Tucson, Ariz.: Palo Verde. 1971.

More than 600 books about minority groups in the United States are annotated in this selective bibliography. The 12 chapters cover books about Black Americans, Indians, and Eskimos,

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Spanish-speaking Americans, Asian Americans, nationality groups and religious minorities, multi-ethnic books, bilingual books, Africa, Asia, Caribbean, and Mexico. Although arrangement is by three broad grade levels (primary, upper elementary, high school) the elementary school level materials predominate.

Kennedy, John F. A Nation Of Immigrants. Rev. and Enl. edition. Introduction by Robert Kennedy. New York: Harper and Row. 1964.

A plea against restrictionist policies. Purpose is to combat biases surrounding foreign born. Reviews history of immigration, contributions of immigrants to economic and cultural life; describes weaknesses of present immigration policies and gives definite recommendations for improvement. Chronology, bibliography, and text of Kennedy's proposal to liberalize immigration statutes.

Kolm, Richard. Bibliography Of Ethnicity And Ethnic Groups. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1973.

This bibliography lists 1,681 items dealing with "the situation of immigrant ethnic groups, their psychological adjustments and conditions affecting acculturation, and materials dealing with patterns of ethnic behavior, family life, and communication structure.

Leinwand, Gerald., ed. Minorities All. New York: Washington Square Press. 1971.

One of a series designed to be text materials for urban schools. The focus is on the interaction of old and new immigrants who people the American cities. Includes photographs and selected readings about most of the major ethnic groups. Recounts the effect of immigrants on the city, and the city on the immigrants.

Levy, Mark R. et. al. The Ethnic Factor: How America's Minorities Decide Elections. New York: Simon & Schuster. 1972.

Lieberson, Stanley. Ethnic Patterns In American Cities. New York: Free Press of Glencoe. 1963.

Based on the author's dissertation, this monograph is a systematic analysis of the ethnic patterns in ten American cities. The areas covered include human ecology and ethnic relations, residential segregation, assimilation, and occupation composition of ethnic groups. A selected bibliography and index are included.

Light, Ivan H. Ethnic Enterprise In America: Business And Welfare Among Chinese, Japanese, And Blacks. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1972.

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A detailed study of economic independence among minority groups in the United States, examining why groups such as the Japanese and Chinese have formed independent business classes, while groups such as Blacks have not and are forced to rely on white business interests. Using an historical perspective, the author traces the impact of institutions such as banks and credit associations, urban and business leagues, and the church on the economic interests of minority groups.

Litt, Edgar. Ethnic Politics In America: Beyond Pluralism. Glenview, Illinois: Scott Foresman. 1970.

The author describes the persistence of ethnicity in political choice, some patterns of ethnic politics, and the varieties of American ethnic politics. He focuses on the politics of three ethnic groups: the Jews, Irish Catholics, and Blacks. A bibliographical essay is included.

Mann, Arthur. Immigrants In American Life. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin. 1968.

Fifty-three readings which are primary source accounts of the immigrant's experiences, problems and adjustment of life in America; also includes observations and interpretations by historians, sociologists, and by opponents and defenders of immigration.

Marden, Charles F., and Gladys Meyer. Minorities In American Society. 4th edition. New York: VanNostrand. 1973.

This work explores "the position of minority groups within the social structure of the United States today." Part I offers an introduction to minority problems and situations, Part II concentrates on specific minority groups, and Part III discusses social policy and sociological theory. Each chapter is followed by a short list of suggested readings.

McDonagh, Edward C., and Eugene S. Richards. Ethnic Relations In The United States. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts. 1953.

A factual picture of the statuses of selected ethnic groups in the United States in terms of a definite frame of reference. The author has selected four aspects of status for analysis: social or interpersonal, educational, legal and economic. Objective data and empirical findings have been used to pepict the status of each ethnic minority.

McWilliams, Carey. Brothers Under The Skin. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. 1964.

Revision of an earlier work analyzing the history and present status of American minority groups and race relations.

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Novak, Michael. The Rise Of The Unmeltable Ethnics: The New Political Force Of The Seventies. New York: MacMillan. 1972.

The author examines the persistence of ethnic patterns in America over official propaganda that they have been disappearing and gives an account of reclaiming his Slovak ethnic identity. Novak approaches the subject from several angles: sociological, personal, religious and political. Focuses on moving away from the WASP culture as a model for everyone and toward a nation more diverse and colorful, with many acceptable life styles.

Noar, Gertude. Sensitizing Teachers To Ethnic Groups. New York: B'nai B'rith, New York Anti-Defamation League. 1971.

Attempts to convey to teachers the maning and intent of "Learning to Live Together." Separate sections deals with shat teachers want to know about Blacks, American-Indians, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, the disadvantaged, Asian-Americans, Jews, and the many Caucasian ethnic groups. Focus is on history, social problems, differences within the race, and social differences due to past and present experiences.

Novotny, Ann. Strangers At The Door: Ellis Island, Castle Garden And The Great Migration To America. Riverside, Conn.: Gotham Press. 1971.

This work is a survey of the immigrants' experience coming to the U.S. The book is full of many photographs - picture essays of faces of the immigrants in art and fiction, the road to the west and the American welcome. It covers the earliest immigrants to 1855, Castle Garden, 1855-1890, Ellis Island before ard after 1907, and famous immigrants.

Panunzio, Constantine M. The Soul Of An Immigrant. New York: Arno Press. 1928.

Among the immigrant autobiographies this highly personal book is a classic. "It is stirring narrative of personal achievement, and intensely interesting in itself because of a fine dramatic quality and more than ordinary literary power...It is one of the best examples of evidence regarding the character of the foreign-born element in our population." (Literary Review)

Petroni, Frank A., Ernest A. Hirsch, and C. Lillian Petroni. Two, Four, Six, Eight, When You Gonna Intergrate. New York: Liverght. 1971.

A series of interviews with students at a desegregated high school. Includes widely differing ideological views which discuss interracial dating, discrimination by teachers, counselors and administrators, and various kinds of peer group pressures caused by desegregation.

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Rose, Arnold M. and Caroline B. Rose, eds. Minority Problems: A Textbook In Intergroup Relations. New York: Harper & Row. 1965.

This collection of readings about minority problems is divided into the following sections: I. The Nature of Minority Problems in the United State, II. Minority Problems in Other Parts of the World. III. Types of Tension and Discrimination, IV. Group Identification and Minority Adjustment, V. Race and the Causes of Prejudice, VI. Proposed Techniques for Eliminating Minority Problems.

Rose, Peter I., ed. Nation Of Nations: The Ethnic Experience And The Racial Crisis. New York: Random House. 1972.

An anthology of essays and articles by novelists, journalists, historians and sociologists addressing themselves to "the strains experienced by the various people who comprise the American nation." Includes views of ethnic groups by "outsiders" - James Fenimore Cooper, Henry James, and John Steinbeck as well as by "insiders" - Jerre Mangione, James T. Farrell, Piri Thomas, Richard Wright, and Vine Deloria, Jr.

Rose, Peter I. The And We. New York: Random House. 1964.

Describes racial and ethnic relations in the United States incorporating and evaluating the principal concepts and findings of sociologists and social scientists. A brief history of American minorities provides the background for a discussion theory and empirical data on the nature of prejudice, the cause and consequences of intergroup conflict, and the reactions minorities to differential and discriminating treatment.

Schermerhorn, R.A. Comparative Ethnic Relations: A Framework For Theory and Research. New York: Random House. 1970.

In this treatise the author has prepared a model for the study of comparative ethnic relations which can be used not only for American society, but also for international comparisions. Some topics under examination include integration, racism, pluralism and ethnic stratification.

Silberman, Charles, E. Crisis In The Classroom: The Remaking Of American Education. New York: Random House. 1971.

The author indicts all levels of education in the United States In Part I he argues that American schools are failing. Part II is concerned with education and equality, education and docilit He presents suggestions for change in primary and secondary schools in Part III. The education of educators, Part IV, analyzes the need for reform in teacher education and in higher education.

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Stalvey, Lois Mark. The Education Of A WASP. New York: Bantam.

The true story of a white, Protestant housewife and her family who, by chance, discover the misery caused by racial discrimination.

Steinfield, Melvin. Cracks In The Melting Pot. Beverly Hills, California: Glencoe Press. 1970.

The author offers significant examples and analyses of racism and discrimination in American history. Part I offers an overview of racism; Part II discusses territorial acquisitions which have been closely linked to racist attitudes; Part III presents evidence of discrimination against immigrant groups; Part IV covers legal, extralegal, and presidential discrimination against Black Americans; and Part V focuses on recent development and future trends.

Warner, William Loyd. Social Systems Of American Ethnic Groups. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1945.

Various ethnic groups are studied in this investigation of ethnic social systems. Introductory essays describe what it was like to be a member of an ethnic minority. The remaining chapters present and interpret the study's findings. Statistical tables are included.

Weinberg, Meyer. The Education Of The Minority Child. Chicago: Entegrated Education Associates. 1970.

This comprehensive bibliography of 10,000 selected entries: focuses on the education of Black, Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Indian American, Oriental, poor white, Jewish and European immigrant children. It is extremely broad in scope, considering social, legal, economic and political factors as well as the culture of minority groups. Literature of the past seventy years is reflected in the entries.

Wheeler, Thomas C. The Immigrant Experience: The Anguis Of Becoming American. Baltimore: Penguin Books. 1972.

Autobiographical memoirs of the ethnic experience include Irish (William Alfred), Italian (Mario Puzo), Norwegian (Eugene Boe), Jewish (Harry Roskolenko), and Polish (Czeslaw Milosz).

Williams, Robin M., Jr. Strangers Next Door: Ethnic Relations In American Communities. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1964.

The book treats the nature of ethnic relations in the United States. Both personalty and societal variables are considered in explaining the phenomena of ethnocentricity and prejudice. Discrimination is explained largely in terms of

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low interaction between ethnic groups and feelings of social distance. The discussion of change and conflict is brief, but the social process is seen as moving toward integration.

Wittke, Carl F. We Who Built America: The Saga Of The Immigrant. Cleveland: Press of Case Western Reserve. 1967.

A revised edition of the 1940 work attempting to review the whole history of immigration and its broadest political, economic, and cultural implications. Treatment is of an historical rather than sociological nature. The author assumes that our American civilization is basically Anglo-Saxon, and has omitted all reference to English immigrants, confining himself to non-English immigrants.

Wright, Kathleen. The Other Americans: Minorities In American History. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett.

Illustrates the pluralistic nature of American society from its very beginning. Emphasizes the American Indians, American Negro, American Oriental, Mexican Americans and Teh American Jew and furnished relevant, and often over-looked, historical background which provides an understanding of the meaningful contribution of these groups. Traces the history of each minority group from its appearance in this country through the post-war society.

MULTI-ETHNIC

Audio-Visual

American Families. Chicago: Coronet.

Pictures the daily activities and family life of six urban American families--Black, white, Jewish, of Puerto Rican, Chinese and Italian ancestry. Gives youngsters an intimate view of the homes, work, recreation and special interest of these families who come from different social, religious, economic, and racial backgrounds. (6 filmstrips, 3 LPs)

Children Of The Inner City. Chicago: Singer.

This series presents the daily activities, cultural backgrounds and unique problems of inner city children from six different racial and ethnic groups. Photographed on-the-site, the filmstrips realistically depict a wide variety of authentic urban neighborhoods. Specially prepared maps and picture sequences on Puerto Rico, Mexico, Kentucky, and Indian reservations reinforce students' understanding of the cultural, social, and economic backgrounds of residents of these areas. Each story portrays family relationships, school experiences, neighborhood activities and ethnic customs, providing a source of identity for minority group children and a basis for understanding and respect for others. (6 filmstrips, 3 LPs, teacher's guide.)

Exploding The Myths Of Prejudice. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

Created by a noted anthropologist, this unique program invalidates familiar prejudices with facts, figures and simple explanation. An excellent discussion starter to stimulate students to identify re-evaluate prejudices of their own. (2 color filmstrips, program guide. LP.)

Immigration: The Dream And The Reality. Tarreytown, New York: Scholoat Productions.

The story of the millions of immigrants between the Civil War and World War I abandoning homelands and loved ones to stake their claims on the American dream. (6 color filmstrips. program guide, LP)

Minorities Have Made America Great. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

A highly praised and immensely popular series tracing the history of prominent ethnic groups in America relating their struggles, contributions, and triumphs in their quest of the American Dream. Set one includes Negroes, Jews, Italians, Germans, Irish; set two includes American Indians, Los Puertorriquenos, Orientals, Mexican Americans. (12 color filmstrips, program guide. LPs)

MULTI-ETHNIC

Audio-Visual

A Nation Of Immigrants. New York: Guidance Associates.

Traces immigration from Puritans to present; probes laws, policies, conditions; includes contemporary case history. (1 filmstrip. 1 LP, discussion guide.)

The Puritan Ethnic: Then And Now. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

This new program incorporates the material from our popular program, "The Pilgrims and the Puritans," and then explores the effects of seventeenth century Puritan philosophy on twentieth-century lifestyles and institutions. This four-part filmstrip program presents the Puritan era not only from a historical perspective, but also relates Puritan concepts and values to present-day mores. The four parts are titled: The Early Puritans; A Pilgrim Journey; Rise and Fall; and Puritan Influences in America Today. (4 color filmstrips, program guide, LPs.)

Seeds Of Hate: An Examination Of Prejudice. Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

Examines prejudice from two angles, those who are prejudiced and those who are victims of prejudice. Beginning with the psychological groundwork of prejudicial decision making, the program stresses the importance of social learning and psychological understanding in curbing and arresting prejudice. Through case studies and first-person interviews, the program details prejudice in action: segregation, discrimination, scapegoating, avoidance, verbal aggression, stereotyping, physical violence and genocide. (2 color filmstrips, program guide, LP)

Scapegoating/Impact Of Prejudice: Understanding Prejudice. Sunburst Communications.

The program defines scapegoating, contrasts it with discrimination, and presents an historical examination of scapegoating through three case studies. Dramatizes the impact of prejudice through interviews with people of diverse vocational and ethnic backgrounds who have been targets of discrimination, and discusses educational, social and economic forms of prejudice. (2 color filmstrips. 2 LP records, teacher's guide)

Story Of America's People. Eye Gate House, 146-01 Archer Ave., Jamaica, New York, 11435.

These filmstrips illustrate the contributions of different ethnic groups to our culture. A well-written teacher's guide suggests many activities.

What Is Prejudice? Tarreytown, New York: Schloat Productions.

Drawing on the works of such noted experts as Ashley

MULTI-ETHNIC

Audio-Visual

Montagu, Gordon Allport, and Oscar Handlin, this program transmits an understanding of the inner workings of prejudice and prejudicial decisions, generalizing and overgeneralizing opinions, and rational and irrational ideas. The second part discusses five degrees of prejudice which can lead to racial or religious discrimination. (2 color filmstrips. program guide, LP)

World Myths And Folktales. Chicago: Coronet.

Stimulates inquiry of how ancient myths and folktales relate to the dilemmas, feelings and actions of people today. Each story focuses on universal human concerns-loyalty, pride, justice, fate, duty, courage, good and evil, equality, and immortality--through appealing artwork of folklore characters and their legendary exploits. (8filmstrips, 8 LPs)

Films

Can We Immunize Against Prejudice? New York: Anti-Defamation League.

One of four films in The Challenge series. Three sets of parents use different methods to prevent prejudice in their children. When racial and religious bias develops, nevertheless, the film asks wherein the parents have failed. A good audience-participation film since it provides an "open end" or "stop the projector" technique, at which point audience discussions can take place (B/W film)

For All My Students. New York: Anti-Defamation League.

The harsh facts of education for the economically disadvantaged are honestly presented in this documentary, filmed at a ghetto high school in Palo Alto, California. Students candidly evaluate their teachers who, in turn, probe the reasons for their own successes and failures. The film which raises many questions, is designed to stimulate self-analysis and open discussion among educators as it illustrates both poor and effective methods of teaching in difficult classroom situations. It also suggest ways of providing special help for disadvantaged students. (b/w film)

Holidays Your Neighbors Celebrate. Chicago: Coronet Films.

Americans have come from all parts of the world, bringing their holidays with them. Celebrations of Chinese and Jewish New Year, St. Patrick's Day, Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday, Greek Easter Sunday, Mexican and Puerto Rican Christmas festivities and Hanukkah reflect the excitement and pageantry of these special holidays. (color film)

Joshua. ACI.

Depicts the personal conflicts of a black boy who has always lived in Harlem but now has won an athletic scholarship to a Texas college. An encounter with a white boy in the park leads to a realization of the possibilities of a Black-White partnership on terms of equality. (b/w film)

Nation of Immigrants. Metro-Media Producers.

This film spans history and creates a living story of immigration to America by the countless millions who have left their homeland. (b/w film)

One People. New York: Anti-Defamation League.

A color cartoon, with Vincent Price as narrator. Depicts the contributions of nationality groups to our American culture. (color film, animated)

Skipper Learns a Lesson. New York: Anti-Defamation League.

The story of a little girl and her dog, Skipper, who moves into a new neighborhood. Although the little girl plays with other children, Skipper refuses to play with other dogs because of their superficial differences. Skipper eventually learns his lesson, and the children demonstrate that they can get along well together regardless of race, color or national origin. (color film)

A Storm of Strangers. New York: McGraw Hill.

A story of immigrant America on the Lower East Side of New York, told through the use of old still photographs, and narrated by an old man who came to the country in his youth. (b/w film)

A Time for Burning. New York: McGraw Hill.

A dramatically powerful portrait of the American conscience struggling with the tensions created by the country's revolution in racial relationships in the 1960's. This is an actual drama of real people--the members of an all-white, middle-class Lutheran congregation in Omaha, Nebraska, the inhabitants of Omaha's Negro ghetto, and the young pastor who attempted to build a bridge of understanding between the two races. (b/w film)

To Be Somebody. Thousand Oaks, California: Atlantis Productions.

A documentary on the progress of a young woman as she faces the prospects of searching for a job in the unfamiliar Anglo world. (color film)

The Toymaker. New York: Anti-Defamation League.

Two little hand puppets, one striped and one spotted, are friends until they discover they are 'different', then suspicion develops. The camera moves back, and the puppets discover that they are in the hands of the toymaker who helps them understand that he gave them different marking simply to tell them apart. (color film)

The Victims. New York: Anti-Defamation League.

Dr. Benjamin Spock, author, teacher and pediatrician, diagnoses the cause of prejudice in children. He finds it a crippling disease, harmful to those who are the recipients of its insidious effects and to those who inflict it. Through a series of interviews, Dr. Spock demonstrates that adults are the carriers of the virus--but that they also have the power to cure. (b/w film)

Miscellaneous

The color of Man. New York: Random House.

A kit containing filmstrips, problem cards, wall charts, maps, transparencies and prints. Contains biological, historical and anthropological backgrounds of human color. (Kit)

Culture Contact. School Service.

Simulation designed to study the potential for conflict when two very different cultures are brought together. Playing the roles of a visiting trading expedition and a non-industrial island tribe, students must decide whether the visiting culture may remain on the island, and under what terms. Play is divided into 4 team planning sessions and 3 talking sessions, with topics under discussion including land use, food, water and religion. Game scoring is de-emphasized, as all students either win or lose. Includes 30 individual and technology tokens, 30 name tags, 30 copies of rules, and a 12-page teacher's guide. (Simulation)

Dignity. Friendship Press.

A human relations board game which seeks to portray the frustrations of people in the ghettos. The object of the game is to reach a square called Dignity. To get there, a player, who is given five cards and $100 to begin with, tries to avoid Shanty Town, Housing Projects, Skid Row and other unpleasant places. He can take a shortcut through Uncle Tom's Limbo, but then he can't play Freedom Move cards, generally helpful in the game. He can take another shortcut through the University, but that costs $2,000, which is difficult to acquire in the game. Players will encounter setbacks as well as unexpected opportunities to reach Dignity. (Simulation)

Hang Up: The Game of Empathy. Cambridge: Synectics Education Systems.

This is a board game for two to six players. It emphasizes empathy in interpersonal relations. The black/white street situations reveal personal hang ups. A "Logic of the Game" booklet and guide for discussion is included. (Game)

The Intergroup Relations Photographic Series. Medford, Mass: Lincoln Filene Center for Citizenship and Public Affairs.

Set of 20 large, candid photographs of people from all races; can be used as springboard to get children to explore some of the similarities and differences among people, and become more able to empathize with others. Designed for use with the Center's Intergroup Relation Curriculum for Elementary Education. (study prints)

Minority Power Game. Relevant Instructional Materials.

A simulation of the realities of minority power in an urban area, showing how fragmentation makes it difficult for minorities to have a voice in major governmental decisions. In 2 to 4 class periods students are assigned political and racial roles, then are asked to support or oppose a variety of urban issues, such as the building of a freeway, the location of a park, and the establishment of an urban renewal project. Simulation instructions include role sheets, city map, and score sheets in a format that can be duplicated. (simulation)

Music of the Worls's Peoples. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Scholastic

An anthology of music from countries around the world. (record)

Our Heritage Wall Chart. Menlo Park, California: Educational Consortium of America.

Wall chart of 86 celebrated Americans in the fields of science, invention, statesmanship, exploration, colonization, war and peace, education, industry, finance, law, women's suffrage, philanthropy, art, natural science, literature, and medicine. Name, date, and field of endeavor appears under each portrait. (wall chart)